FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

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EDITED BY
ISAAC D. G. NELSON,

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THE MUSE.

THE SEA OF LIFE.

I stood on a rocky height,
That overlooked the sea,
Where dancing in the golden light,
The waves surge rolling free,
And joyously each wave did chase
Its fellow to the strand;
And strove to sweep o'er every trace
Each made upon the sand.

Anon, I saw a mighty one,
With huge and foamy crest,
That came—a wildly dashing on,
And swept by all the rest,
And bade defiance to all power,
Its wild, swift course to stay,
But soon it reached the fatal shore;
Then calmly died away.

And so it is with the son of life,
Man is but as a wave,
Whether his path is peace or strife,
He soon will reach the grave,
The greatest, and the mightiest,
The coward and the brave,
The poorest and the humblest;
Are speeding to the grave.

THE INQUIRY.

"Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway roar,
Do ye not know some spot
Where mortals weep no more;
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Some valley in the west,
Where, free from toil and pain,
The weary soul may rest!"
The loud wind dwindled to a whisper low,
And sighed for pity as it answered "No!"

"Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Knowest thou some favored spot,
Some island far away,
Where weary man may find
The bliss for which he sighs;
Where sorrow never lives,
And friendship never dies?"
The loud waves, rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for awhile, and sighed, to answer "No!"

"And thou serenest moon,
That, with such holy face,
Dost look upon the earth
Asleep in night's embrace,
Tell me, in all thy round
Hast thou not seen some spot,
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?"
Behind a cloud the moon withdraw in woe,
And a voice sweet, but sad, responded "No!"

"Tell me, my secret soul,
O! tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting place
From sorrow, sin, and death?
Is there no happy spot
Where mortals may be blest;
Where grief may find a balm
And weariness a rest?"

TWENTY ONE.

Just twenty-one—just twenty-one!
How swift the sands of Life have run!
It seems but yesterday to me
I gambolled at my Mother's knee,
With all and infant's hopes and fears,
Its simple joys, and tender tears;
And joyed to see the hallowed smile
Rest in her calm blue eye the while
She deemed her wayward child was blest.—
That peace sat in its little breast!

Yet, true it is, youth's sun and shower
Have passed me by since that young hour,
And left me on the slippery sand
Of manhood's long-expected strand;
Where higher duties wait to guide
My frail bark o'er a stormier tide!

Forever passed by youthful years!—
Bright dripping with joy's silver tears,
Oft shall I gaze upon your charms
That linger in my memory's arms—
A mother's and sister's care,
A father's true and fervent prayer,
A brother's kind companionship,
The words of Friendship's hallowed lip,
The gilded clouds that float above
The horizon of dreaming Love!

Oh, Thou! who deigns to let man share
Thy mercy and Thy holy care,
If in youth's hour of thoughtless glee,
My soul has wandered far from Thee.—
And its first innocence defiled,
Forgive thy weak and truant child!
And whatsoe'er my Fate may be,
Where'er my home,—on shore or sea,
Along the misty Future's way,
Be thou my, Guardian, Guide, and stay!

James Garland, Conservative, is proposed in the Richmond Whig for the next Governor of Virginia.

The infamous Mathew L. Davis, the base libeller of Thomas Jefferson, has been appointed Deputy Collector for the port of New York!—Federalism is truly restored to power.

DISTRIBUTIONS.—The appointing powers at Washington, are proceeding in their removal of Post-Masters at the rate of two a day; this is done no doubt, lest a larger number of removals should expose more glaringly the inconsistency of their professions and practices.

Popular Lecture.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. RICHARD D. DAVIS,

Before the Franklin Library of Hudson, on

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

(CONCLUDED.)

But let us return to some of those reforms which the spirit of the age has already commenced and is working out in the opinions of the world. And on what subject have the ideas of men undergone a greater change than in reference to the greatness and glory of nations? Hitherto, national glory has been the wild phantom of folly and ambition, whose pursuit led to incalculable mischief and misery. And what is national glory? Is it fame, or power, or wealth?—arms, arts, or science?——poetry or eloquence?—music or the dance? True national glory can arise only from national happiness; and that must be its only legitimate evidence and honest standard. How little has been so regarded; how seldom has it been so regarded; how seldom has it been thus pursued. The pro eminence of a few individuals, the achievements of genius in doing that which genius can do, and genius alone enjoy; the adulation of some small aristocratic fragments of the community; the proud palaces of power; the conquering devastations of military dominion; these and their like have been the themes of admiration and applause, the objects of national emulation and ambition; while the comfort, enjoyment and happiness of the masses of society have passed unheeded, and found no place in song or story. Homer sung to slaves; Appelles painted to adorn the seats of insolence and injustice, the eloquence of Demosthenes fell upon degenerate ears; the pyramids of Egypt rose amid the tears and groans of the wretched; Babylon the great, enclosed within her boastful walls, as in a prison house, furnishing and fettered millions; France, in her proudest hour, pointed her artillery on the capitols of Europe, but her population fertilized the fields she conquered with their blood, or perished at home; and while her eagle glittered in the sunbeams from every mountain-top of the continent, her women and children were harnessed to the plough and the cart, to do the work of those beasts whose substitutes they were and whose lives they almost led. The mariners of England who crimsoned the ocean at Trafalgar and the Nile, rose in mutiny at the Nore for that bread which glory cannot give. British manufactures and commerce in their extent and magnificence, surpass all that history records, and levy contribution from the world but to sustain them, while millions of her people are degraded and destitute paupers amidst the plenty they produce, oppressed by the very power which they themselves create.

Such is national glory as the world have for ages sought it. The mistake has been to make use of the people to do these things instead of doing these things only when and so far as they were of use to the people; to hold these airy nothings, these fanciful honors and achievements, this breath-born glory renown, as the chief end of a nation's being and for whose attainment the life, liberty and happiness of the common people were to be freely sacrificed and squandered.

Now these matters are of no earthly value, unless they contribute to the greatest good of the greatest number, and in themselves they are contemptible and calamitous if they are not conducive to the general and common good. Which is better, a nation illustrious in arts, arms, learning and civilization, with her population in misery and slavery; or a people who are free, comfortable, and happy, but unknown to fame and ignorant of renown? Other countries, deridesure for its deficiency in civilization, refinement and elegance; they reproach us for the want of a court, nobility, gentry, and those aristocratic and exclusive establishments of which they are so proud; they ridicule our want of the feeling of nationality, our regard of the individual more than of the country; our study and care for the ease and comfort of the common people, and our indifference to the welfare and advantages of the upper orders, and they revile us because here the laboring classes are the favorites, the masses the only sovereigns, and their enjoyments and welfare the controlling objects of public and popular attention and concern.

We are proud of this reproach; we glory in this shame. The spirit of the age exults in our difference from others, and claims it as her best encomium and highest honor.—She proudly points to a people prosperous beyond all others in subsistence, comfort and general intelligence; to our working men and women, whose hearts and hands are trained and taught to freedom, and who display a knowledge of their own wrights, interests and occupations, which no other nation have ever shown. Give us peace, prosperity and happiness, and then what care we for national glory, the applause of other countries, or future times? National renown is but the incident of something else, the shadow of a substance, the repute of something done, the consequence of past events, the after thought and after speech of produced effects, the history of what has been. Fame always follows and never leads, or accompanies the performance that creates it, for it is the opinion which others have of the condition of a country, and as that is wise and happy, or otherwise, so should be its just renown or shame. Nor, if you will, make fame, for that belongs to others and to posterity, and they will not obey your wishes but their own. Renown follows unsought and unsolicited, on national welfare. Secure then that condition, and heed not its fame, for that will come of its own free accord to whatever may deserve it; and the national character that will not take care of itself, is unworthy of being cared for. No sentiment or feeling can be more dangerous to our community, than solicitude and anxiety for the approval and praise of other countries; a disposition to gain their favor and applause; the good will and good opinion of the governments—aristocrats, privileged orders, and monied interests of other nations of the earth.

We are unlike all that they like, and their dislike is our highest praise. We want no likeness to them, and we are proud to be what they are not. That which they condemn amongst us, we most approve, and what they disdain, we hold as our most exalted privilege and enjoyment. Our duty and destiny as a people differ from all others, and we defeat their purpose by conformity in fact or feeling with others. Our mission is not to become as they are, but to make them as we are; and hence the policy and sentiment of our people should be to avoid imitation and emulation of others; to cherish independence and difference from them; to act up to the line of our peculiar principles; to cast off the usages, opinions and customs of other countries and ages; to create new views, new ideas, new objects, new incentives, and to infuse into the common mind and heart of our community, a spirit and an impulse congenial to our institutions and conducive to their great and original intent—the happiness and freedom of our population, not their greatness or their glory as a nation in present or future time. Let us look to the good of our country and care nothing for its glory. Let us seek to make it what we wish it to be, not what others may desire it to become. Be ours the nobler aim, the higher ambition, the loftier pride, to go for duty, for happiness and freedom, for with them glory is of no value or avail, and without them, it is worse than worthless.

We have thus adverted to the error so long prevalent on the subject of national glory, and seen how little good can result from its pursuit and acquisition as an object of national concern. It is a false principle, a deceptive rule to apply to the conduct of a people. If a nation has nothing but glory to gain from a particular act, that act ought not to be done, and it should be done or not done on other reasons entirely. If it were well to do it, then it should be done, whether it bring glory or shame, and for those other reasons which make it well to do it alone, and if it be not well to do it, then no glory it can confer can justify its being done. The rules of national conduct and policy must have a higher sanction, a nobler principle, than fame, and we degrade rather than exalt the character of a community, by placing motives of reputation before them, where duty alone should cause and control their action. It is beneath the dignity of a free people to seek for glory, when better considerations of duty can be their guide, and ought to be their only motive. And such are some of the changes which the progress of reform is making in opinion, and thus does it transform the sentiments of the world. The pacific and useful tendency of these views, need no illustration here, nor will any fail to perceive how beneficial would be their general prevalence, and how they would promote the peace of the earth, and banish from amongst men injustice and war.

It was remarked in a former paragraph, that the sensible suggestion and discussion of new views and principles, did little harm and often much good; because if wrong they were soon detected and exposed, and from the very agitation of them, the general intelligence was improved. All sound opinion gains strength from its conflicts with error, and reason and right acquire new force from every collision with delusion & wrong. Under this sanction we may be permitted to present on this occasion, an application of the general principles we have been considering, to another subject—that of individual character and reputation, and see how, and if any, what change of opinion on that point is practicable and to be desired, and whether the spirit of the of age will not eventually make as great a revolution in sentiment about personal character, as it has commenced about national glory.

Some men live, as it were, only for reputation, and move through life as if their character, standing, and honor were the only aim of living. Nothing relating to man has been the object of more regard and protection than his name and fame, and he has been considered the only who was interested in it, and bound to guard and vindicate it.—It has been clothed with legal right, treated as a property belonging to him, like his horse or house, and thus what others think and say of him, that which they make, create, own and possess, his character—that is, their opinion of him—has been taken from them, and by law transferred over to him. Mercantile reputation has been the object of special solicitude, and to say of a trader that he cannot pay his debts, is actionable at law, and makes you responsible for heavy damages, unless you can prove that which it seems to be the greatest act of trade to conceal, not only from others, but themselves too—that is, how they stand; and so what are termed the upper orders of society, have created a sort of law unto themselves, as if the people at large were unworthy to be within its pale, and in some services and particular regions, men are forced into the field of combat to vindicate their honor.

Now is there not a fallacy in all this, and will not the spirit of the age one day correct and explode it? A man's character, standing, and honor, his reputation, is not what he thinks and says of himself; but what others think and say of him. They make it, and can unmake it, and ought to have a free and perfect right to think and speak of him as they please. Nor should he be permitted to interfere by law or otherwise with their undoubted prerogative. What right or property can he have in that of which others are such perfect masters? Is is not an officious infringement of popular liberty to curtail this freedom of speech? Does not the idea that one must resent abuse of remark, lead to contention, aye, lead to abuse itself, for most abuse is uttered for mere provocation, and would not be uttered if the abused person treated it with contempt, and opinion justified his doing so? The peace of society would be promoted, if we all felt and acted on the principle of not resenting scandal or falsehood against us, and that, more than all other causes, would stop and silence defamation. Who would dare to assail another, if he could not resent it? Who strikes an unresisting man? None but a ruffian. Who would calumniate a man who did not and could not repel it? None but one whose blame would be praise, and whose censure would be an honor. Every man's character would then belong to the community he lived in; they would feel it their duty to protect it, because he must not, and they would defend it better, and speedier, and surer far than could the individual himself. Scandal would sleep the sleep of death. In the nature of the thing, the character of a man belongs to others and not to himself. His actions they cannot control; but what they think and say of those actions, he has no business or right to dictate or direct. Why has he not as good right to forbid others to praise him as to blame him? and why not by law prohibit men from praising as you do for censuring each other? More mischief has been done to society and individuals by praise and adulation, than by slander and defamation of every form. Flattery has ruined thousands for every one whom detraction hath ever injured, and hundreds have been talked up above their proper position, where you can find single cases of those who have been talked down below it. The instinctive efforts of individuals to palm themselves off upon others for more than they are; our common propensity to appear better than we deserve, and the disposition of all to exaggerate their favorite, (and every human being is the favorite of some,) these combined forces always are an overmatch for defamation, and society would be safer from imposition and abuse, if full and free license of remark was allowed by law and sanctioned by custom, to blame as well as praise. We must look at this matter in its general bearings, not by particular instances; not by our present opinions, and feelings, but by those we should have if they were changed, and we all felt no obligation to defend and no property in our characters. If we took no offence at abuse, nor pined under the lash of defamation, and only looked at the propriety of our conduct, leaving to others to make from it such characters for us as they please, and to defend the characters they made. Even in the present state of opinion on this subject, no one gains any thing by solicitude and ambition about his character. Who ever heard of a man who had not more credit than he deserved? and who ever heard of one that had not more character than he merited? The world is generous, and gives to all men of each than strict justice would allow; nor does it ever deny its confidence and reputation to any but those who show themselves more anxious to acquire them, than to merit them.

Even now it is a mistake to teach men to resort to their own interference or to the law, to acquire or preserve their reputations. The common sense of the world resents the interposition of the individual and the officious interference of the law, to build up or defend a character and name. The law can neither give nor take away a man's reputation. Conduct—conduct alone, makes character, and the man who will take good care of his conduct never need trouble himself about his character, for that will always take care of itself without his aid, or the law's help; and the character that will not take care of itself, is not worth taking care of.

Who ever gained any thing by a defamation suit, a personal brawl, or a duel? What man of sound conductever brought such a suit, or did not live to regret if he did? No, the lounge of slander, of falsehood, cannot permanently hurt a man, and never did. Actions speak louder and longer than words, and the just man and solvent trader, mistake their interest and duty when they prosecute. They give force and effect, currency and notoriety, to the very defamation they would refute. Let them calmly, and, with moral heroism, live down the libel and the lie, and thus win a victory by more merit than they had before, and turn what was meant for their torment into a perpetual pleasure. Watch well your conduct, but leave to others free scope to judge and pronounce upon it at their will. To be angry, to contend, to sue, is to own that you have not reputation enough to resist the windy wounds of scandal; that a breath upsets your name, and blasts it forever. It were better to have no character and no credit, than to hold them on such pitiful and perfidious terms.

Modern reform will reach these errors of popular opinion. It teaches nations as well as individuals the injustice and folly of solicitude for fame; it dishonors such empty and mischievous objects of ambition; it points to duty, to principle, to right, as the great end and guide of all; it enthrones reason where passion would else command; it makes conduct, the good, the justice, the happiness we can promote, the supreme incentive and rule of what we do, and leaves character—that shadow of a shade—to follow or not to follow at its pleasure.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

Fame as an object, is either a folly or a vice.—If what is done, ought to be done, then it should be done without any respect to the honor or shame of doing it; and if done for either, alone and solely, it is wrong to do it, and becomes a crime. We have no right to do anything for the mere praise or blame of doing it. We were not made for so mean a purpose, and we degrade our faculties and nature when we live not to duty but to fame.

I have stood here on this occasion to deliver these sentiments and principles. If they are correct, worthy of acceptation, then ought they to be delivered, heedless whether they bring me favor or reproach, and only for their own true merits, their own pure worth and usefulness. If I delivered them not for their own sake, and the good they will do, but because they will win me credit and applause, then am I unworthy of the honor I receive, and am a moral felon, who meanly steals the honor that I should not have. Nay, more and worse, I foolishly forego the highest merit, and deserve dishonor for that very act, which done aright on principle and not for fame would make me feel an inward satisfaction beyond all outward praise. If I have done this act in sincere and honest conviction of duty; if I believe that the principles of equal rights and this cause of modern reform are just and wise, and beneficial; that they will do good to my country and my kind; that even my humble advocacy of them may help on the great work of human reformation, then have I a motive for doing so, higher than praise, holier than honor, happier than ambition for I have done my duty. I have won my own honor of myself. I have gained the proud and more than glorious approval of my own heart and conscience: and one hour of that, is worth a whole eternity of fame.

What we call duties.—Every man ought to pay his debts—if he can.

Every man ought to help his neighbor—if he can.

Every young man and woman ought to get married—if they can.

Every representative in Congress and the Legislature ought to inform their constituents what they are doing.—if they can.

Every man should do his work to please his customers—*if he can.*

Every man should please his wife—*if he can.*

Every wife should submit herself unto the will of her husband?—*if she can.*

Every lawyer should tell the truth—*if he can.*

Every preacher of the gospel should be a Christian—*if he can.*

Every man should take the Sentinel and pay for it—*if he can.*

If I possessed the most valuable things in the world, and were about to sell them away, the following would be my plan of distribution.

I would sell to the whole world truth and friendship, which are very scarce.

I would give an additional portion of truth to editors and lawyers, traders and merchants.

I would give to physicians, skill and learning
To clergymen, disinterested piety.
To lawyers, merchants, brokers, public officers, &c., honesty.
To old women, short tongues and legs.
To young women, common sense, large waists and natural feet.
To servants, obedience and honesty.
To masters, humanity.
To farmers, punctuality and sobriety.
To old men, preparation for death.
To young sprouts or dandies, good sense, fit the cash, and hard work.
To old maids, good tempers, little talk, and suitable husbands.
To old bachelors, a love for virtue, children and wives.

The above we clip from an exchange paper without knowing to whom the authorship is attributable. Wherever it may have been, we are sorry he did not write a codicil to the will and bequeath to all newspaper subscribers a disposition to pay in advance, or at least not to take a paper for a year or two, and then run away without paying for it.

What is the Most Perfect Government?—'That,' said Ibus, 'where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor.'

"That," said Anacharsis, the Scythian, "where virtue is honored and vice detested."

"That," said Pittacus, "where dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous, and never on the base."

"That," said Cleobulus, "where the citizens fear blame more than punishment."

"That," said Chilo, "where the laws are more regarded than the orators."

"But that," said Solon, "where an insult done to the meanest subject, is an insult to the whole constitution."

Sublime.—'Night came brooding over the broad face of nature—the stars began to sparkle in the blue sky—and a holy calm seemed to invite repose—when Ichibed sallied forth on the dark purpose of death.—Many a raccoon that night met an untimely end."

WHY AND HOW.—Mr. Collector Curtis, (the head of the Custom family) lately discharged four night inspectors, giving as a reason, that he intended to reduce the number. In their place he appointed nine. It is expected that Mr C. will continue this system of reduction, throughout the whole department, at least until all the sons of eminent pipe layers are in office.

[Buffalo Republican.

You may talk about plaster of Paris, lime, marl, and stable manure, for an exhausted soil, but all in vain, if there is not energy and industry to apply them.

The seeds of pumpkins should not be sown till late, to keep back the blossoming until the rains, as drought is highly injurious to them.

LETTERS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.—No. VII.

BY AN AMERICAN LADY.

TANGIER, March, 13, 1841.

Let this day be marked with white chalk in the Calendar: I have seen and conversed with DAGADU BUSELHAM, the Bashaw of the Province dependent on this his Imperial Majesty's Fortress and City of Tangier: and now I will take breath and tell you all about it; but don't expect too much, for it is not the surprise of admiration, but of disappointment, that had disconcerted me. In the first place, etiequette prescribes that permission to visit him shall be requested through the Consul of your Nation. As it was my wish to have as little formality as possible, Mr. Carr simply dispatched his Interpreter to inform his Excellency that an American lady wished to call on his Highness, and desired him, if agreeable to name an hour.—Peter returned with an invitation to come at 1, that is, directly after the prayer at noon. As it would have involved an expense and fuss much more than equivalent to all the honor and benefit that could possibly come of it if the Consul had attended me, he did'nt go. The Castle occupied by the Bashaw is on the North-East side of the City; and soon after the clear, prolonged tones of the Muezzin had ceased to call the Faithful to prayer, we passed the City Gates, and winding through the massive walls and ruined courts of an immense Castle; said by tradition to have been built by the Romans, at the end of a long passage between high and antique masonry, we stopped before a heavy, iron-studded door. A soldier in a heiquo, neither clean nor new, was the only person in waiting; he gave us to understand that we were expected at a different hall of audience; in obedience to this we went round two sides of the quadrangle, and in doing so we caught a hasty view of a vestible that might have been raised by the founder of the Alhambra. A triple range of airy Saracenic pillars supported the bold, but light and graceful arches of the ceiling. They are defaced by the whitewash and patching of a later day, and do not harmonise with the solid and ancient walls in which this gem of Oriental Architecture is set. This beautiful hall is doubtless of much more modern date than the rest of the edifice; but the hand of decay is upon all; nothing seems new or well kept except the tombs, and those only while in fashion.

Turning the corner of this pillared hall, we found ourselves at the foot of a double line of soldiers that made a lane up to the presence of the Bashaw himself. There might have been forty of this turbaned and mantled band; if they were not quite as ragged and dirty as Falstaff's recruits, they hardly looked more efficient. At the end of this military, or rather unmilitary, or rather unmilitary display, on a kind of step at one corner of a long, low-arched, unfurnished hall, sat a middle-aged person of brunette complexion, dressed in the usual Moorish costume—the white turban & haique—without ornaments or arms of any kind to distinguish him from the rest of his countrymen. This was the Bashaw, a man invested with the power of life and death, the terror of the people, and sometimes of the Sultan! The truth is, all our ideas of the splendor and ostentation of Oriental Princes are much exaggerated, and in the case of Morocco particularly. From the Emperor down to his meanest subject, their style of living is simplicity itself; the plainest mechanic in the United States is better and more elaborately clothed and lodged than this Bashaw, and he is a full specimen of all. When he approached he offered his hand in compliment to our manners, and said, in a rich, clear voice, some words of welcome. As Peter understands all the forms of their flowery politeness we left him to say the needful for us. Our first interview was short, for even as we came, two suitors for favor or justice knelt humbly before the Bashaw, and consigning us to his nephew, with a courteous invitation to look at the gardens, he addressed himself to what appeared to us an examination of the merits of the affair thus laid before him. After pausing a moment to observe this off-hand, out-of-door way of doing business, we advanced through this hall into the interior of the Castle. A short, dark passage, a stair-case of three or four steps, a narrow outer court, another short passage, and we were in a square court, with a fountain playing in a marble vase in the centre. A few servants were idling about and some boxes of an immense size encumbered the pavement.

But I had no eyes for the servants or the boxes, or even the fountain, which by the way, was nothing remarkable; for two thousand years of history were unexpectedly placed before me. Sixteen marble pillars, unfluted, but with capitals of the Composite order, supported the high arches and curved and painted Arabesque ceilings of the palmiest days of Moroccu Architecture, while the building they adorned was probably older than either the classic pillars or the fantastic superstructure of Moorish Art. That they were not originally designed for the place in which they stand is plain from their height,

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The loud waves, rolling in perpetual flow,
Stopped for awhile, and sighed, to answer "No!"

"And thou serenest moon,
That, with such holy face,
Dost look upon the earth
Asleep in night's embrace,
Tell me, in all thy round
Hast thou not seen some spot,
Where miserable man
Might find a happier lot?"
Behind a cloud the moon withdraw in woe,
And a voice sweet, but sad, responded "No!"

"Tell me, my secret soul,
O! tell me, Hope and Faith,
Is there no resting place
From sorrow, sin, and death?
Is there no happy spot
Where mortals may be blest;
Where grief may find a balm
And weariness a rest?"

TWENTY ONE.

Just twenty-one—just twenty-one!
How swift the sands of Life have run!
It seems but yesterday to me
I gambolled at my Mother's knee,
With all and infant's hopes and fears,
Its simple joys, and tender tears;
And joyed to see the hallowed smile
Rest in her calm blue eye the while
She deemed her wayward child was blest.—
That peace sat in its little breast!

Yet, true it is, youth's sun and shower
Have passed me by since that young hour,
And left me on the slippery sand
Of manhood's long-expected strand;
Where higher duties wait to guide
My frail barque o'er a stormier tide!

Forever passed by youthful years!—
Bright dripping with joy's silver tears,
Oft shall I gaze upon your charms
That linger in my memory's arms—
A mother's and sister's care,
A father's true and fervent prayer,
A brother's kind companionship,
The words of Friendship's hallowed lip,
The gilded clouds that float above
The horizon of dreaming Love!

Oh, Thou! who deigns to let man share
They mercy and Thy holy care,
If in youth's hour of thoughtless glee,
My soul has wandered far from Thee,—
And its first innocence defiled,
Forgive thy weak and truant child!
And whatsoe'er my Fate may be,
Where'er my home,—on shore or sea,
Along the misty Future's way,
Be thou my Guardian, Guide, and stay!

James Garland, Conservative, is proposed in the Richmond Whig for the next Governor of Virginia.

The infamous Mathew L. Davis, the base libeller of Thomas Jefferson, has been appointed Deputy Collector for the port of New York!—Federalism is truly restored to power.

DRIBBLINGS.—The appointing powers at Washington, are proceeding in their removal of Post-Masters at the rate of two a day; this is done no doubt, lest a larger number of removals should expose more glaringly the inconsistency of their professions and practices.

Popular Lecture.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. RICHARD D. DAVIS,

Before the Franklin Library of Hudson, on

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

(CONCLUDED.)

But let us return to some of those reforms which the spirit of the age has already commenced and is working out in the opinions of the world. And on what subject have the ideas of men undergone a greater change than in reference to the greatness and glory of nations? Hitherto, national glory has been the wild phantom of folly and ambition, whose pursuit led to incalculable mischief and misery. And what is national glory? Is it fame, or power, or wealth?—arms, arts, or science?——poetry or eloquence?—music or the dance? True national glory can arise only from national happiness; and that must be its only legitimate evidence and honest standard. How little has been so regarded; how seldom has it been so regarded; how seldom has it been thus pursued. The pre-eminence of a few individuals, the achievements of genius in doing that which genius can do, and genius alone enjoy; the exultation of some small aristocratic fragments of the community; the proud palaces of power; the conquering devastations of military dominion; these and their like have been the themes of admiration and applause, the objects of national emulation and ambition; while the comfort, enjoyment and happiness of the masses of society have passed unheeded, and found no place in song or story. Homer sung to slaves; Appelles painted to adorn the seats of insolence and injustice, the eloquence of Demosthenes fell upon degenerate ears; the pyramids of Egypt rose amid the tears and groans of the wretched; Babylon the great, enclosed within her boastful walls, as in a prison house, famishing and fettered millions; France, in her proudest hour, pointed her artillery on the capitols of Europe, but her population fertilized the fields she conquered with their blood, or perished at home; and while her eagle glittered in the sunbeams from every mountain-top of the continent, her women and children were harnessed to the plough and the cart, to do the work of those beasts whose substitutes they were and whose lives they almost led. The mariners of England who crimsoned the ocean at Trafalgar and the Nile, rose in mutiny at the Nore for that bread which glory cannot give. British manufactures and commerce in their extent and magnificence, surpass all that history records, and levy contribution from the world but to sustain them, whole millions of her people are degraded and destitute paupers amidst the plenty they produce, oppressed by the very power which they themselves create.

Such is national glory as the world have for ages sought it. The mistake has been to make use of the people to do these things instead of doing these things only when and so far ss they were of use to the people; to hold these airy nothings, these fanciful honors and achievements, this breath-born glory renown, as the chief end of a nation's being and for whose attainment the life, liberty and happiness of the common people were to be freely sacrificed and squandered.

Now these matters are of no earthly valeu, unless they contribute to the greatest good of the greatest number, and in themselves they are contemptible and calamitous if they are not conducive to the general and common good. Which is better, a nation illustrious in arts, arms, learning and civilization, with her population in misery and slavery; or a people who are free, comfortable, and happy, but unknown to fame and ignorant of renown? Other countries, deridours for its deficiency in civilization, refinement and elegance; they reproach us for the want of a court, nobility, gentry, and those aristocratic and exclusive establishments of which they are so proud; they ridicule our want of the feeling of nationality, our regard of the individual more than of the country; our study and care for the ease and comfort of the common people, and our indifference to the welfare and advantages of the upper orders, and they revile us because here the laboring classes are the favorites, the masses the only sovereigns, and their enjoyments and welfare the controlling objects of public and popular attention and concern.

We are proud of this reproach; we glory in this shame. The spirit of the age exults in our difference from others, and claims it as her best encomium and highest honor.—She proudly points to a people prosperous beyond all others in subsistance, comfort and general intelligence; to our working men and women, whose hearts and heads are trained and taught to freedom, and who display a knowledge of their own wrights, interests and occupations, which no other nation have ever shown. Give us peace, prosperity and happiness, and then what care we for national glory, the applause of other countries, or future times? National renown is but the incident of something else, the shadow of a substance, the repute of something done, the consequence of past events, the after thought and after speech of produced effects, the history of what has been. Fame always follows and never leads or accompanies the performance that creates it, for it is the opinion which others have of the condition of a country, and as that is wise and happy, or otherwise, so should be its just renown or shame. Nor, if you will, make fame, for that belongs to others and to posterity, and they will not obey your wishes but their own. Renown follows unsought and unsolicited, on national welfare. Secure then that condition, and heed not its fame, for that will come of its own free accord to whatever may deserve it; and the national character that will not take care of itself, is unworthy of being cared for. No sentiment or feeling can be more dangerous to our community, than solicitude and anxiety for the approval and praise of other countries; a disposition to gain their favor and applause; the good will and good opinion of the governments—aristocrats, privileged orders, and monied interests of other nations of the earth.

We are unlike all that they like, and their dislike is our highest praise. We want no likeness to them, and we are proud to be what they are not. That which they condemn amongst us, we most approve, and what they disdain, we hold as our most exalted privilege and enjoyment. Our duty and destiny as a people differ from all others, and we defeat their purpose by conformity in fact or feeling with others. Our mission is not to become as they are, but to make them as we are; and hence the policy and sentiment of our people should be to avoid imitation and emulation of others; to cherish independence and difference from them; to act up to the line of our peculiar principles; to cast off the usages, opinions and customs of other countries and ages; to create new views, new ideas, new objects, new incentives, and to infuse into the common mind and heart of our community, a spirit and an impulse congenial to our institutions and conducive to their great and original intent—the happiness and freedom of our population, not their greatness or their glory as a nation in present or future time. Let us look to the good of our country and care nothing for its glory. Let us seek to make it what we wish it to be, not what others may desire it to become. Be ours the nobler aim, the higher ambition, the loftier pride, to go for duty, for happiness and freedom, for with them glory is of no value or avail, and without them, it is worse than worthless.

We have thus adverted to the error so long prevalent on the subject of national glory, and seen how little good can result from its pursuit and acquisition as an object of national concern. It is a false principle, a deceptive rule to apply to the conduct of a people. If a nation has nothing but glory to gain from a particular act, that act ought not to be done, and it should be done or not done on other reasons entirely. If it were well to do it, then it should be done, whether it bring glory or shame, and for these other reasons which make it well to do it alone, and if it be not well to do it, then no glory it can confer can justify its being done. The rules of national conduct and policy must have a higher sanction, a nobler principle, than fame, and we degrade rather than exalt the character of a community, by placing motives of reputation before them, where duty alone should cause and control their action. It is beneath the dignity of a free people to seek for glory, when better considerations of duty can be their guide, and ought to be their only motive. And such are some of the changes which the progress of reform is making in opinion, and thus does it transform the sentiments of the world. The pacific and useful tendency of these views, need no illustration here, nor will any fail to perceive how beneficial would be their general prevalence, and how they would promote the peace of the earth, and banish from amongst men injustice and war.

It was remarked in a former paragraph, that the suitable suggestion and discussion of new views and principles, did little harm and often much good; because if wrong they were soon detected and exposed, and from the very agitation of them, the general intelligence was improved. All sound opinion gains strength from its conflicts with error, and reason and right acquire new force from every collision with delusion & wrong. Under this sanction we may be permitted to present on this occasion, an application of the general principles we have been considering, to another subject—that of individual character and reputation, and see how, and if any, what charge of opinion on that point is practicable and to be desired, and whether the spirit of the of age will not eventually make as great a revolution in sentiment about personal character, as it has commenced about national glory.

Some men live, as it were, only for reputation, and move through life as if their character, standing, and honor were the only aim of living. Nothing relating to man has been the object of more regard and protection than his name and fame, and he has been considered the only who was interested in it, and bound to guard and vindicate it.—It has been clothed with legal right, treated as a property belonging to him, like his horse or house, and thus what others think and say of him, that which they make, create, own and possess, his character—that is, their opinion of him—has been taken from them, and by law transferred over to him. Mercantile reputation has been the object of special solicitude, and to say of a trader that he cannot pay his debts, is actionable at law, and makes you responsible for heavy damages, unless you can prove that which it seems to be the greatest art of trade to conceal, not only from others, but themselves too—that is, how they stand; and so what are termed the upper orders of society, have created a sort of law unto themselves, as if the people at large were unworthy to be within its pale, and in some services and particular regions, men are forced into the field of combat to vindicate their honor.

Now is there not a fallacy in all this, and will not the spirit of the age one day correct and explode it? A man's character, standing, and honor, his reputation, is not what he thinks and says of himself; but what others think and say of him. They make it, and can unmake it, and ought to have a free and perfect right to think and speak of him as they please. Nor should he be permitted to interfere by law or otherwise with their undoubted prerogative. What right or property can he have in that of which others are such perfect masters? Is is not an officious infringement of popular liberty to curtail this freedom of speech? Does not the idea that one must resent abuse of remark, lead to contention, aye, lead to abuse itself, for most abuse is uttered for mere provocation, and would not be uttered if the abused person treated it with contempt, and opinion justified his doing so? The peace of society would be promoted, if we all felt and acted on the principle of not resenting scandal or falsehood against us, and that, more than all other causes, would stop and silence defamation. Who would dare to assail another, if he could not resent it? Who strikes an unresisting man? None but a ruffian. Who would calumniate a man who did not and could not repel it? None but one whose blame would be praise, and whose censure would be an honor. Every man's character would then belong to the community he lived in; they would feel it their duty to protect it, because he must not, and they would defend it better, and speedier, and surer far than could the individual himself. Scandal would sleep the sleep of death. In the nature of the thing, the character of a man belongs to others and not to himself. His actions they cannot control; but what they think and say of these actions, he has no business or right to dictate or direct. Why has he not as good right to forbid others to praise him as to blame him? and why not by law prohibit men from praising as you do for censuring each other? More mischief has been done to society and individuals by praise and adulation, than by slander and defamation of every form. Flattery has ruined thousands for every one whom detraction hath ever injured, and hundreds have been talked up above their proper position, where you can find single cases of those who have been talked down below it. The instinctive efforts of individuals to palm themselves off upon others for more than they are; our common propensity to appear better than we deserve, and the disposition of all to exaggerate their favorite, (and every human being is the favorite of some,) these combined forces always are an overmatch for defamation, and society would be safer from imposition and abuse, if full and free license of remark was allowed by law and sanctioned by custom, to blame as well as praise. We must look at this matter in its general bearings, not by particular instances; not by our present opinions, and feelings, but by those we should have if they were changed, and we all felt no obligation to defend and no property in our characters. If we took no offence at abuse, nor pined under the lash of defamation, and only looked at the propriety of our conduct, leaving to others to make from it such characters for us as they please, and to defend the characters they made. Even in the present state of opinion on this subject, no one gains any thing by solicitude and ambition about his character. Who ever heard of a man who had not more credit than he deserved? and who ever heard of one that had not more character than he merited? The world is generous, and gives to all more of each than strict justice would allow; nor does it ever deny its confidence and reputation to any but those who show themselves more anxious to acquire them, than to merit them.

Even now it is a mistake to teach men to resort to their own interference or to the law, to acquire or preserve their reputations. The common sense of the world resents the interposition of the individual and the officious interferance of the law, to build up or defend a character and name. The law can neither give nor take away a man's reputation. Conduct—conduct alone, makes character, and the man who will take good care of his conduct never need trouble himself about his characte, for that will always take care of itself without his aid, or the law's help; and the character that will not take care of itself, is not worth taking care of.

Who ever gained any thing by a defamantion suit, a personal brawl, or a duel? What man of sound conduct ever brought such a suit, or did not live to regret if he did? No, the tounge of slander, of falsehood, cannot permanently hurt a man, and never did. Actions speak louder and longer than words, and the just man and solvent trader, mistake their interest and duty when they prosecute. They give force and effect, currency and notoriety, to the very defamation they would refute. Let them calmly, and, with moral heroism, live down the libel and the lie, and thus win a victory by more merit than they had before, and turn what was meant for their torment into a perpetual pleasure. Watch well your conduct, but leave to others free scope to judge and pronounce upon it at their will. To be angry, to contend, to sue, is to own that you have not reputation enough to resist the windy wounds of scandal; that a breath upsets your name, and blasts it forever. It were better to have no character and no credit, than to hold them on such pitiful and perfidious terms.

Modern reform will reach these errors of popular opinion. It teaches nations as well as individuals the injustice and folly of solicitude for fame; it dishonors such empty and mischievous objects of ambition; it points to duty, to principle, to right, as the great end and guide of all; it enthrones reason where passion would else command; it makes conduct, the good, the justice, the happiness we can promote, the supreme incentive and rule of what we do, and leaves character—that shadow of a shade—to follow or not to follow at its pleasure.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

Fame as an object, is either a folly or a vice.—If what is done, ought to be done, then it should be done without any respect to the honor or shame of doing it; and if done for either, alone and solely, it is wrong to do it, and becomes a rime. We have no right to do anything for the mere praise or blame of doing it. We were not made for so mean a purpose, and we degrade our faculties and nature when we live not to duty but to fame.

I have stood here on this occasion to deliver these sentiments and principles. If they are correct, worthy of acceptation, then ought they to be delivered, heedless whether they bring me favor or reproach, and only for their own true merits, their own pure worth and usefulness. If I delivered them not for their own sake, and the good they will do, but because they will win me credit and applause, then am I unworthy of the honor I receive, and am a moral felon, who meanly steals the honor that I should not have. Nay, more and worse, I foolishly forego the highest merit, and deserve dishonor for that very act, which done aright on principle and not for fame would make me feel an inward satisfaction beyond all outward praise. If I have done this act in sincere and honest conviction of duty: if I believe that the principles of equal rights and this cause of modern reform are just and wise, and beneficial; that they will do good to my country and my kind; that even my humble advocacy of them may help on the great work of human reformation, then have I a motive for doing so, higher than praise, holier than honor, happier than ambition for I have done my duty. I have won my own honor of myself. I have gained the proud and more than glorious approval of my own heart and conscience; and one hour of that, is worth a whole eternity of fame.

What we call duties.—Every man ought to pay his debts—if he can.

Every man ought to help his neighbor—if he can.

Every young man and woman ought to get married—if they can.

Every representative in Congress and the Legislature ought to inform their constituents what they are doing.—if they can.

Every man should do his work to please his customers—*if he can.*

Every man should please his wife—*if he can.*

Every wife should 'submit herself unto the will of her husband'—*if she can.*

Every lawyer should tell the truth—*if he can.*

Every preacher of the gospel should be a Christian—*if he can.*

Every man should take the Sentinel and pay for it—*if he can.*

If I possessed the most valuable things in the world, and were about to will them away, the following would be my plan of distribution.

I would will to the whole world truth and friendship, which are very scarce.

I would give an additional portion of truth to editors and lawyers, traders and merchants.

I would give to physicians, skill and learning
To clergymen, disinterested piety.
To lawyers, merchants, brokers, public officers, &c., honesty.
To old women, short tongues and legs.
To young women, common sense, large waists and natural feet.
To servants, obedience and honesty.
To masters, humanity.
To farmers, punctuality and sobriety.
To old men, preparation for death.
To young sprouts or dandies, good sense, little cash, and hard work,
To old maids, good tempers, little talk, and suitable husbands.
To old bachelors, a love for virtue, children and wives.

The above we clip from an exchange paper without knowing to whom the authorship is attributable. Whoever it may have been, we are sorry he did not write a codicil to the will and bequeath to all newspaper subscribers a disposition to pay in advance, or at least not to take a paper for a year or two, and then run away without paying for it.

What is the Most Perfect Government?—'That,' said Bias, 'where the inhabitants are neither too rich nor too poor.'

"That," said Anacharsis, the Scythian, "where virtue is honored and vice detested."

"That," said Pittacus, "whose dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous, and never the base."

"That," said Cleobulus, "where the citizens fear blame more than punishment."

"That," said Chilo, "where the laws are more regarded than the orators."

"But that," said Solon, "where an insult done to the meanest subject, is an insult to the whole constitution."

Sublime.—'Night came brooding over the broad face of nature—the stars began to sparkle in the blue sky—and a holy calm seemed to invite repose—when Ichibod sallied forth on the dark purpose of death.—Many a raccoon that night met an untimely end."

WHY AND HOW.—Mr. Collector Curtis, (the head of the Curtis family) lately discharged four night inspectors, giving as a reason, that he intended to reduce the number. In their place he appointed nine. It is expected that Mr C. will continue this system of reduction, throughout the whole department, at least until all the sons of eminent pipe layers are in office.

[Buffalo Republican.

You may talk about plaster of Paris, lime, marl, and stable manure, for an exhausted soil, but all in vain, if there is not energy and industry to apply them.

The seeds of pumpkins should not be sown till late, to keep back the blossoming until the rains, as drought is highly injurious to them.

LETTERS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.—No. VII.

BY AN AMERICAN LADY.

TANGIER, March, 13, 1841.

Let this day be marked with white chalk in the Calendar: I have seen and conversed with DAGADU BUSELHAM, the Bashaw of the Province dependent on this his Imperial Majesty's Fortress and City of Tangier: and now I will take breath and tell you all about it; but don't expect too much, for it is not the surprise of admiration, but of disappointment, that had disconcerted me. In the first place, etequette prescribes that permission to visit him shall be requested through the Consul of your Nation. As it was my wish to have as little formality as possible, Mr. Carr simply dispatched his Interpreter to inform his Excellency that an American lady wished to call on his Highness, and desired him, if agreeable to name an hour.—Peter returned with an invitation to come at 1, that is, directly after the prayer at noon. As it would have involved an expense and fuss much more than equivalent to all the honor and benefit that could possibly come of it if the Consul had attended me, he did'nt go. The Castle occupied by the Bashaw is on the North-East side of the City; and soon after the clear, prolonged tones of the Muezzin had ceased to call the Faithful to prayer, we passed the City Gates, and winding through the massive walls and ruined courts of an immense Castle, said by tradition to have been built by the Romans, at the end of a long passage between high and antique masonry, we stopped before a heavy, iron-studded door. A soldier in a haique, neither clean nor new, was the only person in waiting; he gave us to understand that we were expected at a different hall of audience; in obedience to this we went round two sides of the quadrangle, and in doing so we caught a hasty view of a vestible that might have been raised by the founder of the Alhambra. A triple range of airy Saracenic pillars supported the bold, but light and graceful arches of the ceiling. They are defaced by the whitewash and patching of a later day, and do not harmonise with the solid and ancient walls in which this gem of Oriental Architecture is set. This beautiful hall is doubtless of much more modern date than the rest of the edifice; but the hand of decay is upon all; nothing seems new or well kept except the tombs, and those only while in fashion.

Turning the corner of this pillared hall, we found ourselves at the foot of a double line of soldiers that made a lane up to the presence of the Bashaw himself. There might have been forty of this turbaned and mantled band; if they were not quite as ragged and dirty as Falstaff's recruits, they hardly looked more efficient. At the end of this military, or rather unmilitary, or rather unmilitary display, on a kind of step at one corner of a long, low-arched, unfurnished hall, sat a middle-aged person of brunette complexion, dressed in the usual Moorish costume—the white turban & haique—without ornaments or arms of any kind to distinguish him from the rest of his countrymen. This was the Bashaw, a man invested with the power of life and death, the terror of the people, and sometimes of the Sultan! The truth is, all our ideas of the splendor and ostentation of Oriental Princes are much exaggerated, and in the case of Morocco particularly. From the Emperor down to his meanest subject, their style of living is simplicity itself; the plainest mechanic in the United States is better and more elaborately clothed and lodged than this Bashaw, and he is a full specimen of all. When he approached he offered his hand in compliment to our manners, and said, in a rich, clear voice, some words of welcome. As Peter understands all the forms of their flowery politeness we left him to say the needful for us. Our first interview was short, for even as we came, two suitors for favor or justice knelt humbly before the Bashaw, and consigning us to his nephew, with a corteous invitation to look at the gardens, he addressed himself to what appeared to us an examination of the merits of the affair thus laid before him. After pausing a moment to observe this off-hand, out-of-door way of doing business, we advanced through this hall into the interior of the Castle. A short, dark passage, a stair-case of three or four steps, a narrow outer court, another short passage, and we were in a square court, with a fountain playing in a marble vase in the centre. A few servants were idling about and some boxes of an immense size encumbered the pavement.

But I had no eyes for the servants or the boxes, or even the fountain, which by the way, was nothing remarkable; for two thousand years of history were unexpectedly placed before me. Sixteen marble pillars, unfluted, but with capitals of the Composite order, supported the high arches and carved and painted Arabesque ceilings of the palmiest days of Morocco Architecture, while the building they adorned was probably older than either the classic pillars or the fantastic superstructure of Moorish Art. That they were not originally designed for the place in which they stand is plain from their height,

which does not correspond with that of the building; they are too small for the place, and the defect has been remedied by the great spring of the arches crowning them.— Time, however, has not destroyed their color or polish, and the volute and acanthus leaf are as clearly cut, as they came from the chisel twenty centuries ago. On two sides of the court are long, narrow rooms, one of which is a store-room or something like it. It contained among other things a carriage belonging to the Sultan, a cheap, clumsy affair; but as it is hardly ever used, it is good enough to spoil where it is.

The other apartment is entered by a wide door, carved and painted in the modern Moorish style, which is very inferior to that in vogue four hundred years ago. Opposite this door is a recess wide enough to seat comfortably three persons, about twenty inches deep and covered with a clean mat. This is a sort of throne for State occasions, when rich carpets and gold-embroidered cushions are laid for the Bashaw or the Sultan; for, on his occasional visits here, the Emperor holds his levee in this court. It is said these alcoves are thus let into the wall to guard against violence from behind; perhaps so, but in all the handsome Moorish houses that I have seen, there is a similar recess in the best apartment, and it is, I believe, rather intended for distinction than safety. The ceiling of this apartment presents a gorgeous specimen of Moorish taste. It is divided into three compartments; the central one is a star; on each side, the pattern or design is circular. These are, as it were, cut out of the ceiling, being sunk at the deepest points of the star two feet beyond the surface, and ornamented with most minute and delicate carving. This elaborate workmanship is covered with a brilliant coloring of crimson and gold, which rather destroys than enhances the effect of the carving. It surprises more than it gratifies. From this we passed into another court possessing an interest, by a stair-case and ante room that had been enriched by fanciful open work, a kind of filagree in stucco, but now broken and disfigured by time and neglect. These ornaments like the marble pillars, were out of keeping, with the hard, stern character of the castle itself. It was intended for a place of strength—simple and massive—and these after decorations, now more decayed than itself, hang on the time defying walls like the robes of Dejanira round the form of Hercules. The garden is perhaps an acre in extent, and neatly kept with a pretty but not a great variety of flowers. Two walks, trellised for grapes and crossing at right angles, divide it in four parts, one of which is devoted to vegetables for His Excellency's kitchen; and that with singularly good taste in front of the chamber appropriated to the reception of visitors, while one that contains an arbor of magnificent orange trees is left for the reception of his Guard. The most beautiful part of this judicious arrangement is, that even a fair view of this garden is denied to the ladies of the Harem.

The Bashaw has but one wife, and at present she is at his late residence, one day's journey from here; but an old building that forms the principal part of one side of the garden is occupied by divers black girls, who make part and parcel of the household, and the windows looking in that direction are carefully closed up. A tall, handsome black slave, who is an especial favorite with his lord, and in consequence gave himself not a few airs of dignity, had attended us through the courts and answered our inquiries with abundant good humor and self complacency. He told us frankly that the house in question was inhabited by the *family*—the Moorish way of expressing *women*—a term they think it indecorous to use more directly. 'They have a delightful place here,' I observed; 'Do they come here to walk often?' The sable dignitary looked astonished at the question, and, replied that they were not even permitted to look into it, as the servants of His Highness came and went that way.— The higher a woman's rank in this country the more closely she is imprisoned. By the time we were tired of the garden the Bashaw entered it, followed by three or four of his people, whether servants or soldiers I cannot say, for they are all dressed alike, muffled to the eyes in white woolen, like sick old women, and seating himself in a recess like the one I have described, but less gay, we were invited to his presence. I looked as demure as I could, for I felt inclined to laugh at the extravagance of my preconceptions of Moorish splendor and took my seat on a chair placed near the right hand of the Bashaw. During the short conversation that ensued, I studied with much interest the expressive countenance of Daghadu Busellam. Grave and habitually self-controlled, like most of his nation, he wants animation; but his clear searching eye is full of intelligence and energy. Firm and correct, rather than quick in his judgement, his inexorable character is easily read in the hard, unvarying expression of his mouth. When in a state of repose, the lower part of his face seems cut in stone. At his left, without the alcove, was his Secretary, seated in primitive simplicity on the ground; no other persons of his retinue were present. The conversation was very short; he was a little surprised to hear we had no motive but the love of information, or curiosity if you will, in visiting the country; said the Sultan without doubt would grant us permission to visit him at Fez, but that a courier must be sent to obtain it before we proceeded on our journey, and that if we chose to send a letter to the Emperor, he would forward it, if it was sent to his palace. He asked few questions and I should think was naturally a silent man; so, with some more compliments the visit ended.

I have said nothing of his gallant nephew, Abdel Selim, though we had a long chat while walking in the garden. He is a quiet, inoffensive looking youth, perfectly innocent of all knowledge of foreign countries, and of all desire to acquire the dangerous wisdom. The black slave and the nephew were dressed exactly alike in haiques of blue cotton; but blackey carried the strongest air of authority. In passing through the guard-room on our egress, we found six or eight of the officers of the household, who had waited our coming out to offer us a part of their dinner. This was a courtesy not to be slighted, so we each took a morsel with our fingers from the one dish that composed their dining equipage. It was meat and rice stewed together, and not unpalatable. On retracing our way among the broken towers of other ages, we found many opening that afforded a charming prospect of the town and Bay; but as I have spoken of it before, I think I will not inflict it on you again.

JOSEPHINE.

We received a communication from a whig, which we publish by way of variety, as our correspondents are not generally upon that side of the question.

From the Journal of Commerce.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

As the Extra Session of Congress is close at hand, commencing next Monday, we have prepared the annexed list of all the members elect, of both Houses, specifying the political character of each.

The Senate is full with the exception of one member from Tennessee; The House with the exception of two members from Pennsylvania, and three from Illinois. As the election in the last mentioned state does not take place till August, she will of course be unrepresented at the special session.

Although no actual returns have been received from Alabama and Mississippi, we consider the result so certain in both States, that we have inserted the names of the members (presumed to be) elected, for the sake of completing the list.

It is worthy of remark, that in the present Congress, with the exception of a very few members, political lines are much more distinctly drawn than they were in the last Congress.— The Conservative party has ceased to exist as such, and the materials of which it was composed, are merged in one or the other of the two leading parties.

SENATE.

The Senate comprises fifty-two members, two from each State, holding office six years. The following is a list of the members of that body as at present constituted. No vacancies will occur by expiration of the term of service, until the 4th of March, 1843.

	Term expires.		Term expires
Maine.		*South Carolina.*	
Reul Williams,	1843	W. C. Preston,	1843
George Evans,	1847	John C. Calhoun,	1847
New Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Franklin Pierce,	1843	Alfred Cuthbert,	1843
Levi Woodbury,	1847	J. M'Berrien	1847
Vermont.		*Alabama.*	
Sam'l Prentiss,	1843	Clement C. Clay,	1843
Samuel Phelps,	1845	W. R. King.	1847
Massachusetts.		*Mississippi.*	
Rufus Choate,	1845	J. Henderson,	1845
Isaac C. Bates,	1847	Rob't J. Walker,	1847
Rhode Island.		*Louisiana.*	
N. F. Dixon,	1845	Alex. Mouton,	1843
F. Simmons,	1847	Alex. Barrow,	1847
Connecticut.		*Tennessee.*	
Perry Smith,	1842	A O P Nicholson,	'45
J. W. Huntington	1845	Vacancy,	1847
New York.		*Kentucky.*	
Silas Wright,	1843	Henry Clay,	1843
N. P. Tallmadge,	1845	J. T. Morehead,	1847
New Jersey		*Ohio.*	
S. Southard,	1845	Wm. Allen,	1843
J. Miller,	1847	Benj. Tappan,	1845
Pennsylvania		*Indiana.*	
James Buchanan,	1843	O. H. Smith,	1843
D. W. Sturgeon,	1845	A. S. White,	1845
Delaware.		*Illinois.*	
R. H. Bayard,	1845	R. M. Young,	1843
T. Clayton,	1847	S. M'Roberts,	1847
Maryland.		*Missouri.*	
J. L. Kerr.	1843	Lewis F. Linn,	1843
W. Merrick,	1845	T. H. Benton,	1845
Virginia.		*Arkansas.*	
Wm. C. Rives,	1845	A. H. Sevier,	1845
Wm. S. Archer,	1847	Wm. S. Fulton,	1847
North Carolina.		*Michigan.*	
Wm. A. Graham,	1843	A. S. Porter,	1845
Willie P. Mangum,	1847	Wm. Woodbridge	1847

RECAPITULATION—*In figures.*

States.	*Whig.*	*V. B.*
Maine	1	1
New-Hampshire		2
Vermont	2	
Massachusetts	2	
Rhode Island	2	
Connecticut	1	1
New York	1	1
New Jersey	2	
Pennsylvania		2
Delaware	2	
Maryland	2	
Virginia	2	
N. Carolina	2	
S. Carolina	1	1
Georgia	1	1
Alabama		2
Mississippi	1	1
Louisiana	1	1
Tennessee	one vac.	1
Kentucky	1 and one vac.	
Ohio		2
Indiana	2	
Illinois		2
Missouri		2
Arkansas		2
Michigan	2	
	29	22

Whig majority 7. One vacancy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives comprises, when full, 142 members. The number thus far elected including those of Alabama and Mississippi, is 137. The following is a list of them:—

Districts. *Louisiana.*
1 Edward D. White, whig.
2 J. B. Dawson, V. B. gain
3 John Moore, whig.

Missouri.
John Miller, V. B. } general ticket
——Edwards, "

Vermont.
1 Hiland Hall, whig.
2 William Slade, whig.
3 Horace Everett, "
4 Augustus Young, whig gain.
5 John Mattocks, " "

Maine.
1 Nathaniel Clifford, V. B.
2 Wm. P. Fessenden, whig gain.
3 Benjamin Randall, whig.
4 David Bronson, whig.
5 Nathaniel Littlefield, V. B.
6 Alfred Marshall, V. B.
7 Joshua A. Lowell, V. B.
8 Elisha H. Allen, whig gain.

Georgia.
Richard W. Habersham,
William C. Dawson,
Julius C. Alford,
Eugenius A Nisbet,
Lott Warren,
Thomas Butler King,
Roger L. Gamble,
James A. Merriwether,
Thomas F. Foster,
} All Whigs; general ticket.

Pennsylvania.
1 Charles Brown, V. B.
2 { John Sergeant, whig. / George W. Tolland, whig.
3 Charles Ingersoll, V. B. gain.
4 { John Edwards, whig. / Jeremiah Brown, whig. / Francis James, whig.
5 Joseph Fornance, V. B.
6 Robert Ramsay, whig gain.
7 John Westbrook, V. B.
8 Peter Newhard, V. B.
9 George M. Keim, V. B.
10 William Simonton, whig.
11 James Gerry, V. B.
12 James Cooper, whig.
13 Amos Gustin, V. B.
14 James Irvine, whig gain.
15 Benj. Bidlack, V. B.
16 John Snyder, V. B.
17 Davis Dimock, V. B.
18 Vacancy.
19 Albert G. Marchand, V. B.
20 Vacancy.
21 Joseph Lawrence, whig gain.
22 Wm. W. Irwin, whig.
23 Wm. Jack, V. B.
24 Thomas Henry, whig.
25 Arnold Plumer, V. B.

Ohio.
1 N. G. Pendleton, whig gain.
2 John B Weller, V. B.
3 Patrick G. Goode, whig.
4 Jeremiah Morrow, whig.
5 William Doane, V. B.
6 Calvary Morris, whig.
7 William Russell, whig.
8 Joseph Ridgway, whig.
9 Wm. Medill, V. B.
10 Samson Mason, whig.
11 H. S. Carren, whig gain.
12 Joshua Mathiot, "
13 James Matthews, V. B.
14 Geo. Sweeney, V. B.
15 S. J. Andrews, whig.
16 Joshua R. Giddings, whig.
17 John Hastings, V. B.
18 Ezra Dean, V. B.
19 Sam'l Stokeley, whig gain.

New York.
1 Charles A. Floyd, V. B.
2 Joseph Egbert, V. B.
3 { John McKeon, V. B. gain. / James J. Roosevelt, V. B. gain. / Fernando Wood, do. / Charles G. Ferris, do.
4 Aaron Ward, V. B.
5 Richard D. Davis, V. B. gain.
6 James G. Clinton, "
7 John Van Buren, " gain.
8 { R. M'Clellan, " / Jacob Houck jr, "
9 Hiram P. Hunt, whig.
10 Daniel D. Barnard, whig.
11 Archibald Lin, "
12 Bernard Blair, "
13 T. A. Tomlinson, "
14 H. Van Rensseller, " gain.
15 John Sanford, V. B. gain.
16 Andrew W. Doig, V. B.
17 { John G. Floyd, V. B. / David P. Brewster, V. B.
18 T. C. Chittenden, whig.
19 Samuel S. Browne, V. B.
20 Samuel Gordon, V. B.
21 John C. Clark, whig.
22 { Lewis Riggs, V. B. / Samuel Patridge, V. B.
23 { Victory Birdseye, whig gain. / A. L. Foster, " "
24 Christopher Morgan, whig.
25 John Maynard, whig gain.
26 John Greig, whig.
27 Wm. M. Oliver, V. B.
28 Timothy Childs, whig.
29 Seth M. Gates, "
30 John Young, "
31 Staley N. Clark, "
32 Millard Fillmore, whig
33 —— Babcock, "

New Jersey.
John B. Aycrigg,
John P. B. Maxwell,
Wm. Halsted
Joseph F. Randolph
Chas. C. Stratton,
Thomas Jones York.
} All whigs, gen'l ticket.

Delaware.
George B. Rodney, whig gain.

Michigan.
Jacob M. Howard, whig gain.

Massachusetts.
1 Robert C. Winthrop, whig.
2 Leverett Saltonstall "
3 Caleb Cushing, "
4 Wm. Parmenter, V. B. 81 maj.
5 Charles Hudson, whig.
6 Osmyn Baker, "
7 Geo. N. Briggs, "
8 Wm. B. Calhoun, "
9 Wm. S. Hastings, "
10 Nathaniel B. Borden, " gain.
11 Barker Burnell, "
12 John Quincy Adams, "

Arkansas.
Edward Cross, V. B.

South Carolina.
1 Isaac E. Holmes, V. B.
2 Wm. Butler, whig.
3 F. W. Pickens, V. B.
4 John Campbell, "
5 James Rogers, "
6 S. H. Butler, "
7 Thomas D. Sumpter, "
8 R. Barnwell Rhett, "
9 C. P. Caldwell, "

New Hampshire.
Tristram Shaw,
Ira A. Eastman,
Charles G. Atherton,
Edmund Burk,
John R. Reding.
} All V. B. Gen'l ticket,

Connecticut.
1 Joseph Trumbull, whig.
2 Wm. W. Boardman, "
3 Thomas W. Williams, "
4 Thomas B. Osborne, "
5 Truman Smith, "
6 John H. Brockway, "

Rhode Island.
Joseph L. Tillinghast,
Wm. B. Cranston.
} Whigs. Gen'l ticket,

Virginia.
1 Henry A. Wise, whig.
2 Francis Mallory, whig.
3 George B. Cary, V. B.
4 John M. Botts whig
5 R. M. T. Hunter whig
6 John Taliaferro whig
7 Cuthbert Powell whig
8 Linn Banks V. B.
9 Wm. O. Goode V. B.
10 John W Jones V. B.
11 E. W. Hubbard V. B.
12 Walter Coles V. B.
13 Thomas W. Gilmer whig
14 Wm. L. Goggin whig
15 R. B. Barton whig
16 Wm. A. Harris V. B.
17 A. H. H. Stuart whig
18 George W. Hopkins V. B.
19 George W. Summers whig
20 S. L. Hays V. B.
21 Lewis Steinrod V.B.

Kentucky.
1 Linn Boyd, V. B.
2 Philip Triplet, whig
3 Joseph R Underwood, whig
4 Brian W. Owsley, whig
5 John B. Thompson, whig
6 Willis Green, whig
7 John Pope, whig
8 James C. Sprigg, whig
9 John White, whig
10 Thomas F. Marshall, whig
11 Landaff W. Andrews, whig
12 Garret Davis, whig
13 Wm. O. Butler.

Indiana.
1 George W. Profit, whig
2 Richard W. Thompson, whig gain
3 Joseph L. White, whig "
4 James H. Cravens, whig gain
5 Andrew Kennedy, V. B. gain
6 David Wallace, whig gain
7 Henry S. Lane, whig gain.

Maryland.
2 Isaac D. Jones, whig
2 James A. Pearce, whig gain
3 James W. Williams, V. B.
4 J. P. Kennedy, whig gain
Alexander Randall, do
5 Wm. Cost Johnson, whig
6 John T. Mason, V. B.
7 Augustus R. Sollers, whig

Tennessee.
1 Thomas D. Arnold, whig
2 Abraham McLellan, V. B.
3 Joseph L. Williams, whig
4 Thomas J Campbell, whig gain
5 Hopkins L. Turney, V. B.
6 Wm. B. Campbell, whig
7 Robert L. Caruthers, whig
8 Meredith P. Gentry, whig
9 Harvey M. Waterson, V. B.
10 Aaron V. Brown, V. B.
11 Cave Johnson, V. B.
12 Milton Brown, whig
13 Christopher H. Williams, whig

North Carolina.
1 Kenneth Raynor, whig
2 John R. J. Daniel, V. B.
3 Edward Stanley, whig
4 Wm. B. Washington, whig gain
5 James M'Kay, V. B.
6 Archibald Arlington, V. B.
7 Edmund Deberry, whig
8 R M Saunders, V B
9 Augustine H Shepherd, whig gain
10 Abraham Rencher, whig gain
11 Green C Caldwell, V B
12 James Graham, whig
13 Lewis William, whig.

Alabama.
Reuben Chapman
Geo. S Houston.
W W Payne
Dixon H Lewis
Benj G Shield
} All V B General ticket

Mississippi.
A L Bingham,
W R Harley,
} Whigs, General ticket

RECAPITULATION—*by figures.*

	W.	V.B.	W. gain.	V.B. gain.	Vac.
Louisiana	2	1		1	
Missouri		2			
Vermont	5		2		
Maine	4	4	2		
Georgia	9				
Pensylvania	18	14	3	1	2
Ohio	12	7	4		
New York	19	21	5	7	
New Jersey	6		5		
S. Carolina	1	8			
Delaware	1		1		
Michigan	1		1		
Massachusetts	11	1	1		
Arkansas		1			
N. Hampshire		5			
Connecticut	6				
Rhode Island	2				
Virginia	11	10	3	2	
Kentucky	11	2			
Indiana	6	1	4		
Maryland	6	2	3		
Tennessee	8	5			
N. Carolina	8	5	3		
Alabama		5		2	
Mississippi	2		2		
Illinois					3
	143	94	39	13	5
	94		13		
W. Maj. H.	49		26		
Do. Senate	7				
On joint bal.	56				

Hence it is apparent, that if the whigs are united they can have every thing in their own way, in both Houses. The leading measures to be acted on at the Extra Session, as announced by the National Intelligencer, are

1 The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands among the several States.
2 A revision and augmentation of the duties on imports, for the purpose of securing from that source a revenue adequate to the wants of the Government.
3 The repeal of the Sub-Treasury law.
4 The establishment of a fiscal agent, central or other, to aid the Government in collecting and disbursing the revenue, and equalizing the currency.
5 A temporary loan, if necessary, to supply the immediate necessities of the Treasury.

One of the two vacancies in Pa., will be filled by a whig, and the other by a loco. Illinois will probably send Stuart and Casey, whigs, and Reynolds V. B.

Twenty Eighth Congress.—The present ratio of Representatives, is one for 47,700. Should the new ratio be one for every 60,000 inhabitants, it would give the States the following Representatives:

	New Ratio,		Old Ratio.	
Maine	8	members.	8	members.
N. Hampshire	4	"	5	"
Vermont	4	"	5	"
Massachusetts	12	"	12	"
Rhode Island	1	"	2	"
Connecticut	5	"	6	"
New York	40	"	40	"
New Jersey	6	"	6	"
Pennsylvania	28	"	28	"
Ohio	25	"	19	"
Indiana	11	"	7	"
Illinois	7	"	3	"
Michigan	3	"	1	"
Delaware	1	"	1	"
Maryland	7	"	7	"
Virginia	17	"	21	"
North Carolina	11	"	13	"
South Carolina	7	"	9	"
Georgia	8	"	9	"
Alabama	6	"	5	"
Mississippi	4	"	2	"
Tennessee	12	"	13	"
Kentucky	12	"	13	"
Louisiana	4	"	3	"
Arkansas	1	"	1	"
Missouri	5	"	2	"
	249		242	

This adds 7 to the present number of the House of Representatives, already too large for calm & wise deliberation. It cuts down the delegation of some of the old States, while adding largely to those of some of the younger members of the Union.—*N. Y Amer.*

FOR THE SENTINEL.

"Et tu Brute!"

It is recorded of Cæsar, that when he saw the arm of Brutus raised to strike the fatal blow, he exclaimed, "and you too Brutus?" and with the exclamation drew his mantle about his face that he might not witness the faithlessness of one in whom he had confided. The exclamation and action of Cæsar would well become the Whigs of this town, at this time. But Brutus was honest, and upon appearing before the Roman people, he said that it was not that he had loved Cæsar less, but Rome more, that he had done the deed, and displaying the *fatal* dagger he again said that the same dagger should be kept in reserve for Brutus whenever his ambition should strike at the liberties of his countrymen.

Now it would be *well* in the humble opinion of the writer, for those who have been the cause of the recent proscription in this place to examine into the motives for which it was done. They dare not say to this community that it was because they loved Rome more! They dare not display the dagger reeking in the blood of their victim! No, they dare not even come out in the face of day and proclaim that it was I that did the act. But like the midnight assassin, they came upon their victim and hurried deep in his flesh the arrows of proscription and then before the day dawned slunk instinctively back into the filth and slime where alone such cold-blooded monsters can live.

Was this the voice of the people? Was it the voice of Whigs? Emphatically no!— Was it for this we strugled for the election of that great and good man who has been gathered to his fathers? What has become of the watch words of that conflict? No removal for opinion's sake, was one that brought a thrill of joy to my heart whenever I heard it. Again, the safety of the public funds, and the general good of the people, was sounded far and wide. Did the good of the people require this removal where is the man that dares assert it, is it a light matter that a large and respectable portion of our citizens should be put to the trouble of getting an interpreter every time they go to the Post Office. They are citizens and as such have as much right man for man to say who shall be Post Master, as has this clique of political gamblers who essay to govern this community.

Did the safety of the public funds require it? As long as the receipts were regularly accounted for, it is at least presumable that such was not the fact. What the present incumbent may do I know not, but from what has heretofore taken place we may judge of the future.

A chiel's amang ye taking notes,
And faith he'll print them.

A WHIG.

Fort Wayne, June 14, 1841.

Accompany the above was the following note:

To the Editor.—If this meets your approbation, I shall endeavor in my next to hold this clique in some measure up to public view.

EXTRAORDINARY FIELDS OF ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.

The following is an extract of a letter, written by Capt. James Hosken, commander of the Great Western!

'Great Western Steam Ship,
Bristol Channel, May 14th 1841 }

'Sir—Under the impression that ice, to the extent it has been seen this year, has never before been heard of in these latitudes I give you the following particulars for the information of your readers: On Sunday April 18, the ship steering west, at 6 p. m., first saw one iceberg on the starboard bows, at 7 30 passed it; at 9 15 passed several small pieces of ice—slowed the engine.

In a few minutes after, the ship was surrounded with light field ice, which appeared similar to a field I ran through on the 11th February, 1839; this induced me to go slowly, with the hopes of getting through as I had done on the occasion, but by 9 30 finding it become closely packed, and much thicker, prudence dictated our escape by the same channel we had entered. I then stopped, and attempted to get the ship's head to the eastward by turning a-head and astern until there was room for her to come round; in the course of this operation the ship had occasionally (at least) two strokes heel given by either wheel passing over large masses of ice.

At 10 15 succeeded in getting the ship's head to the eastward, and by 11 entirely clear; from that time went slowly, passing several icebergs; the night at times very clear, the aurora borealis very bright. At 3 30 a. m., of the 19th, again got embayed in the ice, stopped, hauled short round on our keel, and steered E. S. coasting the ice for five or six miles; 4 20, kept her to the westward, running through innumerable icebergs

When the sun arose the ice was visible as far as the eye could reach in an unbroken line from NE by E by the northward to NW by W at the same time icebergs innumerable in every direction, forming one of the most magnificent sights I ever beheld.

The first iceberg we saw was in lat. 43 long. 46,30, and this last in lat. 42 20, long. 50.00. I am quite certain there was an unbroken field of the extent and from what I heard from Captain Bailly, of the American packet ship United States, I have no doubt the field ice extended with very little break, in lat. 50 30, where Captain Billy fell in with it on the morning of the 18th.

'Several other ships also fell in with it in the same longitude; and were completely stopped, giving them an opportunity of killing seals, which were on it in great numbers.

'Some of the icebergs I estimate at a little less than a mile long, and from 150 to 200 feet high; this field of ice was in large masses some of them not less than 20 feet square by 6 feet thick or more.

LOSS OF THE SHIP WILLIAM BROWN.

Havre, May 12.—The all engrossing conversation is the horrid massacre committed by the boats crew of the William Brown of the sixteen poor creatures they threw overboard. The Crescent, which is bound for this port, with the mate and the passengers saved, is most anxiously looked for every hour. The plea of necessity, which the crew advance, must be made out most strongly to justify so *dreadful* an alternative. No lots were drawn; but it is understood that the mate gave the order to the men to begin the work of destruction. The following frightful statement, made by the mate has been forwarded to the American Consul by the Crescent, per the Ville de Lyon.

(Copy.)

At sea on board the ship Crescent April 28

'Account of the loss of the ship William Brown, of Philadelphia, Captain George L. Harris, which left Liverpool the 13th of March, having seventeen of the ship's crew and sixty five steerage passengers, freighted for Philadelphia.

'The passage was very rough, accompanied by squalls and loss of sails. On the night of the 19th of April, in lat. 43 30 N., and 49 30 W. long., making all sail in open sea, and running ten knots an hour, the larboard side of the vessel struck upon an iceberg which stove her in. At ten minutes past nine at night we struck upon another. I then proposed to the Captain to take in sail as quickly as possible, which we did; and sounding the pump, found two feet of water in the hold. On going below I found that the vessel was rapidly making water. All hands set to work to disengage the boats, and at 11 o'clock they were alongside. I descended into the long boat, with eight of the crew and 33 of the passengers; the Captain, Lieutenant, a lady, and five sailors embarked in the jollyboat, and fastened the boats together. At midnight the vessel sunk carrying with her 33 persons. We remained alongside each other until five o'clock in the morning. Captain Harris then informed us of his intention of leaving us, and making the best of his way to Newfoundland, and advised me to do the same.*

'My boat being full and heavy, I could not manage it; to pursue the route was impossible: I therefore directed my course south.— In the afternoon we fell in with a large quantity of ice. Throughout the night the wind blew with violence from the north in squalls with rain and hail, and a very heavy sea.— Finding that the boat was literally surrounded by small and large masses of ice, that the water was gaining upon her, I thought it improbable she could hold out unless relieved of some of her weight. I then consulted the sailors and we were all of opinion that it was necessary to throw overboard those who were nearly dead, until we had room enough to work the boat and take to our oars. The weather becoming worse, it was almost impossible to keep the boat afloat and disengage it from the ice. At daybreak we were still surrounded by icebergs. On counting the passengers, sixteen were missing, and the rest were in a desperate state and almost stiff from cold. At six o'clock in the morning we perceived to the westward a sail steering an easterly course. We exerted every effort to approach it. The Captain being aloft in order to steer his ship through the ice, saw our boat, and notwithstanding the danger to his own ship made sail for us. On Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, we were alongside of her, and before she had received us all on board, was struck by ice, which stove in the boat. We, however, succeeded in saving her. Banks and islands of ice, were in sight as far as the eye could reach. I then ascertained that it was the Crescent of Portsmouth, (New Hampshire,) Captain G. F. Ball, bound from New York to Havre.— We met the kindest *reception on* board, and assistance in the way of food and clothing were lavished upon us.

The above is a correct statement of the loss of the William Brown, which I have been able to learn from the mate and passengers.

(Signed) S. J. BALL, Captain of the Crescent.

*We learn from our Halifax papers that this boat has arrived at St. Pierre, Newfoundland.—[*Eds. J. C.*

Havre, May 13.—The American ship Crescent, Captain Ball arrived here yesterday evening with the remainder of the passengers of the William Brown who were saved in the long boat. The arrival of this vessel has confirmed all the horrid details given of the dreadful scene which took place during the night of the 20th and 21st of April Of the sixteen passengers who were thrown into the sea, fourteen were men and two women; of the 17 saved, 15 are women and two are men. One of these men was seized for the purpose of being thrown overboard by the crew of the boat. He cried out to the mate to save him, and not to tear him from his wife. The mate told the men not to seperate man and wife if it were possible to help it? He fell into the bottom of the boat, and was saved. A boy 12 years old was thrown overboard. He caught hold of the boat, and favored by the darkness of the night, crouched under the bows and was saved. All the women saved are young except the mother of a Scotch family from Dumfries-shire, who, with her five daughters and a servant girl, was saved; her name is Edgar. Her husband and son are settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia.

A young woman with her infant at the breast, succeeded in getting into the boat with her husband; they are amongst the survivors. His name is Patrick, from Cook'stown, county Tyrone, the property of Colonel Stewart. Several persons from that gentleman's estate or neighborhood have met with a watery grave. One family of the name of Leyden, (10 in all) sunk with the vessel; another family named Corr—father, mother and five children—sunk at the same time, the little boy who was thrown from the boat was one of that family. He had not a soul left belonging to him. They were also from Colonel Stewart's property. A Mr. Anderson, with three children, who was going to join her husband, a medical gentleman settled at Cincinnati, sunk with the ship.— Miss Anderson and a Miss Bradley were thrown into the sea from the long-boat.— The tales which the survivors relate are piteous, horrifying. The crew and passengers have been examined by the British and American consuls this morning, and the impression is that the dreadful act of throwing their fellow creatures overboard was of imperious necessity; but it is to be hoped the two consuls will give publicity to the examination in order that the public mind may be satisfied on this point. Truly the circumstances must be made out in the clearest way to palliate such an act. We have emigrant ships sailing every week, and if it is held as law that 'might is *right*,' it had better be declared so, and that the crew are justified under extremeties in throwing overboard who and as many as they think right, without casting lots, or making any choice than their will.

From the Havre Journal.

The consuls of England and the United States have addressed the following letter to us, which places in their true light the lamentable facts which took place after the loss of the William Brown; from it we learn that the frightful act of sacrificing some of the passengers in order to save the rest, is justified by the stern law of necessity. Assured of the truth of this by the honorable representatives of the two nations interested, all animadversions on the subject ought to cease, and we can but regret that such an alternative became necessary at nine o'clock at night, when the following morning, by daybreak, assistance was in sight:

To the editor of the Havre Journal:

Havre, May 14.

'Sir—As the unfortunate accident to the William Brown has been the subject of much conversation, and as the minute details cannot as yet be laid before the public, we have decided upon stating the principal facts:

'On the arrival of the Ville de Lyon with seven of the crew, it was deemed advisable to examine them at the American Consulate and since the arrival of the Crescent we have also examined mate and some of the

which does not correspond with that of the building; they are too small for the place, and the defect has been remedied by the great spring of the arches crowning them.—Time, however, has not destroyed their color or polish, and the volute and acanthus leaf are as clearly cut, as they came from the chisel twenty centuries ago. On two sides of the court are long, narrow rooms, one of which is a store-room or something like it. It contained among other things a carriage belonging to the Sultan, a cheap, clumsy affair; but as it is hardly ever used, it is good enough to spoil where it is.

The other apartment is entered by a wide door, carved and painted in the modern Moorish style, which is very inferior to that in vogue four hundred years ago. Opposite this door is a recess wide enough to seat comfortably three persons, about twenty inches deep and covered with a clean mat. This is a sort of throne for State occasions, when rich carpets and gold-embroidered cushions are laid for the Bashaw or the Sultan; for, on his occasional visits here, the Emperor hoids his levee in this court. It is said these alcoves are thus let into the wall to guard against violence from behind; perhaps so, but in all the handsome Moorish houses that I have seen, there is a similar recess in the best apartment, and it is, I believe, rather intended for distinction than safety. The ceiling of this apartment presents a gorgeous specimen of Moorish taste. It is divided into three compartments; the central one is a star; on each side, the pattern or design is circular. These are, as it were, cut out of the ceiling, being sunk at the deepest points of the star two feet beyond the surface, and ornamented with most minute and delicate carving. This elaborate workmanship is covered with a brilliant coloring of crimson and gold, which rather destroys than enhances the effect of the carving. It surprises more than it gratifies. From this we passed into another court possessing no interest, by a stair-case and ante room that had been enriched by fanciful open work, a kind of filagree in stucco, but now broken and disfigured by time and neglect. These ornaments like the marble pillars, were out of keeping, with the hard, stern character of the castle itself. It was intended for a place of strength—simple and massive—and these after decorations, now more decayed than itself, hang on the time defying walls like the robes of Dejanira round the form of Hercules. The garden is perhaps an acre in extent, and neatly kept with a pretty but not a great variety of flowers. Two walks, trellised for grapes and crossing at right angles, divide it in four parts, one of which is devoted to vegetables for His Excellency's kitchen; and that with singularly good taste in front of the chamber appropriated to the reception of visitors, while one that contains an arbor of magnificent orange trees is left for the reception of his Guard. The most beautiful part of this judicious arrangement is, that even a fair view of this garden is denied to the ladies of the Harem.

The Bashaw has but one wife, and at present she is at his late residence, one day's journey from here; but an old building that forms the principal part of one side of the garden is occupied by divers black girls, who make part and parcel of the household, and the windows looking in that direction are carefully closed up. A tall, handsome black slave, who is an especial favorite with his lord, and in consequence gave himself not a few airs of dignity, had attended us through the courts and answered our inquiries with abundant good humor and self complacency. He told us frankly that the house in question was inhabited by the *family*—the Moorish way of expressing *women*—a term they think it indecorous to use more directly. 'They have a delightful place here,' I observed; 'Do they come here to walk often?' The sable dignitary looked astonished at the question, and replied that they were not even permitted to look into it, as the servants of His Highness came and went that way.—The higher a woman's rank in this country the more closely she is imprisoned. By the time we were tired of the garden the Bashaw entered it, followed by three or four of his people, whether servants or soldiers I cannot say, for they are all dressed alike, mantled to the eyes in white woolen, like sick old women, and seating himself in a recess like the one I have described, but less gay, we were invited to his presence. I looked as demure as I could, for I felt inclined to laugh at the extravagance of my preconceptions of Moorish splendor and took my seat on a chair placed near the right hand of the Bashaw. During the short conversation that ensued, I studied with much interest the expressive countenance of Daghadu Buselham. Grave and habitually self-controlled, like most of his nation, he wants animation; but his clear searching eye is full of intelligence and energy. Firm and correct, rather than quick in his judgement, his inexorable character is easily read in the hard, unvarying expression of his mouth. When in a state of repose, the lower part of his face seems cut in stone. At his left, without the alcove, was his Secretary, seated in primitive simplicity on the ground; no other persons of his retinue were present. The conversation was very short; he was a little surprised to hear we had no motive but the love of information, or curiosity if you will, in visiting the country; said the Sultan without doubt would grant us permission to visit him at Fez, but that a courier must be sent to obtain it before we proceeded on our journey, and that if we chose to send a letter to the Emperor, he would forward it, if it was sent to his palace. He asked few questions and I should think was naturally a silent man; so, with some more compliments the visit ended.

I have said nothing of his gallant nephew, Abdel Selim, though we had a long chat while walking in the garden. He is a quiet, inoffensive looking youth, perfectly innocent of all knowledge of foreign countries, and of all desire to acquire the dangerous wisdom. The black slave and the nephew were dressed exactly alike in haiques of blue cotton; but blackey carried the strongest air of authority. In passing through the guard-room on our egress, we found six or eight of the officers of the household, who had waited our coming out to offer us a part of their dinner. This was a courtesy not to be slighted, so we each took a morsel with our fingers from the one dish that composed their dining equipage. It was meat and rice stewed together, and not unpalatable. On retracing our way among the broken towers of other ages, we found many opening that afforded a charming prospect of the town and Bay; but as I have spoken of it before, I think I will not inflict it on you again.

JOSEPHINE.

We received a communication from a whig, which we publish by way of variety, as our correspondents are not generally upon that side of the question.

From the Journal of Commerce.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

As the Extra Session of Congress is close at hand, commencing next Monday, we have prepared the annexed list of all the members elect, of both Houses, specifying the political character of each.

The Senate is full with the exception of one member from Tennessee; The House with the exception of two members from Pennsylvania, and three from Illinois. As the election in the last mentioned state does not take place till August, she will of course be unrepresented at the special session.

Although no actual returns have been received from Alabama and Mississippi, we consider the result so certain in both States, that we have inserted the names of the members (presumed to be) elected, for the sake of completing the list.

It is worthy of remark, that in the present Congress, with the exception of a very few members, political lines are much more distinctly drawn than they were in the last Congress.—The Conservative party has ceased to exist as such, and the materials of which it was composed, are merged in one or the other of the two leading parties.

SENATE.

The Senate comprises fifty-two members, two from each State, holding office six years. The following is a list of the members of that body as at present constituted. No vacancies will occur by expiration of the term of service, until the 4th of March, 1843.

	Term expires.		Term expires
Maine.		*South Carolina,*	
Reul Williams,	1843	W. C. PRESTON,	1843
GEORGE EVANS,	1847	John C. Calhoun,	1847
New Hampshire.		*Georgia.*	
Franklin Pierce,	1843	Alfred Cuthbert,	1843
Levi Woodbury,	1847	J. M'BERRIEN	1847
Vermont.		*Alabama.*	
SAM'L PRENTISS,	1843	Clement C. Clay,	1843
SAMUEL PHELPS,	1845	W. R. King.	1847
Massachusetts.		*Mississippi.*	
RUFUS CHOATE,	1845	J. HENDERSON.	1845
ISAAC C. BATES,	1847	Rob't J. Walker,	1847
Rhode Island.		*Louisana.*	
N. F. DIXON,	1845	Alex. Mouton,	1843
F. SIMMONS,	1847	ALEX. BARROW.	1847
Connecticut.		*Tennessee.*	
Perry Smith,	1843	A O H P Nicholson,	'45
J. W. HUNTINGTON	1845	Vacancy,	1847
New York.		*Kentucky.*	
Silas Wright,	1843	HENRY CLAY.	1843
N. P. TALLMADGE,	1845	J. T. MOREHEAD,	1847
New Jersey		*Ohio.*	
S. SOUTHARD,	1845	Wm. Allen.	1843
J. MILLER,	1847	Benj. Tappan,	1845
Pennsylvania		*Indiana.*	
James Buchanan,	1843	O. H. SMITH,	1843
D. W. Sturgeon,	1845	A. S. WHITE,	1845
Delaware.		*Ilinois.*	
R. H. BAYARD,	1845	R. M. Young,	1843
T. CLAYTON,	1847	S. M'Roberts,	1847
Maryland.		*Misouri.*	
J. L. KERR	1843	Lewis F. Linn,	1843
W. MERRICK,	1845	T. H. Benton,	1845
Virginia.		*Arkansas.*	
Wm. C. Rives,	1845	A. H. Sevier,	1845
Wm. S. ARCHER,	1847	Wm. S. Fulton,	1847
North Carolina.		*Michigan*	
WM. A. GRAHAM,	1843	A. S. PORTER,	1845
WILLIE P. MANGUM,	1847	WM. WOODBRIDGE	1847

RECAPITULATION—*In figures.*

States.	*Whig.*	*V. B.*
Maine	1	1
New Hampshire		2
Vermont	2	
Massachusetts	2	
Rhode Island	2	
Connecticut	1	1
New York	1	1
New Jersey	2	
Pennsylvania		2
Delaware	2	
Maryland	2	
Virginia	2	
N. Carolina	2	
S. Carolina	1	1
Georgia	1	1
Alabama		2
Mississippi	1	1
Louisiana	1	1
Tennessee	one vanc.	1
Kentucky	1 and one vac.	
Ohio		2
Indiana	2	
Illinois		2
Missouri		2
Arkansas		2
Michigan	2	
	29	22

Whig majority 7. One vacancy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives comprises, when full, 142 members. The number thus far elected including those of Alabama and Mississippi, is 137. The following is a list of them:—

Districts. *Louisiana.*
1 Edward D. White, whig.
2 J. B, Dawson, V. B. gain
3 John Moore, whig.

Missouri.
John Miller, V. B. } general ticket
——Edwards, " }

Vermont.
1 Hiland Hall, whig.
2 William Slade, whig.
3 Horace Everett, "
4 Augustus Young, whig gain.
5 John Mattocks, " "

Maine.
1 Nathaniel Clifford, V. B.
2 Wm. P. Fessenden, whig gain.
3 Benjamin Randall, whig.
4 David Bronson, whig.
5 Nathaniel Littlefield, V. B.
6 Alfred Marshall, V. B.
7 Joshua A. Lowell, V. B.
8 Elisha H. Allen, whig gain.

Georgia.
Richard W. Habersham,
William C. Dawson,
Julius C. Alvord,
Eugenius A Nisbet, } All Whigs,
Lott Warren, } general ticket.
Thomas Butler King,
Roger L. Gamble,
James A. Merriwether,
Thomas F. Foster.

Pennsylvania.
1 Charles Brewn, V. B.
2 John Sergeant, whig. } 2
George W. Tolland, whig. }
3 Charles Ingersoll, V. B. gain.
4 John Edwards, whig. } 4
Jeremiah Brown, whig. }
Francis James, whig, }
5 Joseph Fornance, V. B.
6 Robert Ramsay, whig gain.
7 John Westbrook, V. B.
8 Peter Newhard, V. B.
9 George M. Keim, V. B.
10 William Simonton, whig.
11 James Gerry, V. B.
12 James Cooper, whig.
13 Amos Gustin, V. B.
14 James Irvine, whig gain,
15 Benj. Bidlack, V. B.
16 John Snyder, V. B.
17 Davis Dimock, V. B.
18 Vacancy.
19 Albert G. Marchand, V. B.
20 Vacancy.
21 Joseph Lawrence, whig gain.
22 Wm, W. Irwin, whig.
23 Wm. Jack, V. B.
24 Thomas Henry, whig.
25 Arnold Plumer, V. B.

Ohio.
1 N. G. Pendleton, whig gain.
2 John B Weller, V. B.
3 Patrick G. Goode, whig.
4 Jeremiah Morrow, whig.
5 William Doane, V. B.
6 Calvary Morris, whig.
7 William Russell, whig.
8 Joseph Ridgway, whig.
9 Wm. Medill, V. B.
10 Samson Mason, whig.
11 B. S. Cowen, whig gain.
12 Joshua Mathiot, "
13 James Matthews, V. B.
14 Geo. Sweeney, V. B.
15 S. J. Andrews, whig.
16 Joshua R. Giddings, whig.
17 John Hastings, V. B.
18 Ezra Dean, V. B.
19 Sam'l Stokeley, whig gain.

New York.
1 Charles A. Floyd, V. B.
2 Joseph Egbert, V. B.
3 John McKeon, V. B. gain. } 3
James J. Roosvelt, V. B. gain. }
Fernando Wood, do. }
Charles G. Ferris, do. }
4 Aaron Ward, V. B.
5 Richard D. Davis, V. B. gain.
6 James G. Clinton, "
7 John Van Buren, " gain.
8 R. M'Clellen, " } 8
Jacob Hauck jr, " }
9 Hiram P. Hunt, whig.
10 Daniel D. Barnard. whig.
11 Archibald Lin, "
12 Bernard Blair, "
13 T. A. Tomlinson, "
14 H. Van Rensseller, " gain.
15 John Sanford, V. B. gain.
16 Andrew W. Doig, V. B.
17 John G. Floyd, V. B. } 17
David P. Brewster, V. B. }
18 T. C. Chi'tenden, whig.
19 Samuel S. Browne, V. B.
20 Samuel Gordon, V. B.
21 John C. Clark, whig,
22 Lewis Riggs, V, B. } 22
Samuel Patridge, V B. }
23 Victory Birdseye, whig gain. } 23
A. L, Foster, " " }
24 Christopher Morgan, whig.
25 John Maynard. whig gain,
26 John Greig, whig.
27 Wm. M, Oliver, V. B.
28 Timothy Childs, whig.
29 Seth M, Gates, "
30 John Young, "
31 Staley N. Clark, "
32 Millard Fillmore, whig
33 ——— Babcock, "

New Jersey.
John B. Aycrigg,
John P. B. Maxwell,
Wm. Halsted } All whigs,
Joseph F. Randolph } gen'l ticket.
Chas. C. Stratton,
Thomas Jones York.

Delaware.
George B. Rodney, whig gain.

Michigan.
Jacob M. Poward. whig gain.

Massachusetts.
1 Robert C. Winthrop, whig.
2 Leverett Saltonstall "
3 Caleb Cushing, "
4 Wm. Parmenter, V. B. 81 maj.
5 Charles Hudson, whig.
6 Osmyn Baker, "
7 Geo. N. Briggs, "
8 Wm. B. Calhoun, "
9 Wm. S. Hastings, "
10 Nathaniel B. Borden. " gain.
11 Barker Burnell, "
12 John Quincy Adams, "

Arkansas.
Edward Cross, V. B.

South Carolina.
1 Isaac E. Holmes, V. B.
2 Wm. Butler, whig.
3 F. W. Pickens, V. B.
4 John Campbell, "
5 James Rogers, "
6 S. H. Butler, "
7 Thomas D. Sumpter, "
8 R. Barnwell Rhett, "
9 C. P. Caldwell, "

New Hampshire.
Tristram Shaw,
Ira A. Eastman, } All V. B.
Charles G. Atherton, } Gen'l ticket.
Edmund Burk,
John R. Reding.

Connecticut.
1 Joseph Trumbull, whig.
2 Wm. W. Boardman, "
3 Thomas W. Williams, "
4 Thomas B. Osborne, "
5 Truman Smith, "
5 John H. Brockway, "

Rhode Island,
Joseph L. Tillinghast, } Whigs.
Wm. B. Cranston. } Gen'l ticket,

Virginia.
1 Henry A. Wise, whig.
2 Francis Mallory, whig.
3 George B. Cary, V. B.
4 John M. Botts whig
5 R. M. T. Hunter whig
6 John Taliaferro whig
7 Cuthbert Powell whig
8 Linn Banks V. B.
9 Wm. O. Goode V. B.
10 John W Jones V. B.
11 E. W. Hubbard V. B.
12 Walter Coles V. B.
13 Thomas W, Gilmer whig
14 Wm. L. Goggin whig
15 R. B. Barton whig
16 Wm. A. Harris V. B.
17 A. H. H. Stuart whig
18 George W. Hopkins V. B.
19 George W, Summers whig
20 S. L. Hays V. B.
21 Lewis Steinrod V.B.

Kentucky.
1 Linn Boyd, V. B.
2 Philip Triblet, whig
3 Joseph R Underwood, whig
4 Brian W. Owsley, whig
5 John B. Thompson, whig
6 Willis Green, whig
7 John Pope, whig
8 James C. Sprigg, whig
9 John White, whig
10 Thomas F. Marshall, whig
11 Landoff W. Andrews, whig
12 Garret Davis, whig
13 Wm. O. Butler.

Indiana.
1 George W. Pratt, whig
2 Richard W. Thompson, whig gain
3 Joseph L. White, whig "
4 James H. Cravens, whig gain
5 Andrew Kennedy, V. B. gain
6 David Wallace, whig gain
7 Henry S. Lane, whig gain.

Maryland.
2 Isaac D. Jones, whig
2 James A. Pearce, whig gain
3 James W. Williams, V. B.
4 J P. Kennedy, whig gain
Alexander Randall, do
5 Wm. Cost Johnson, whig
6 John T. Mason, V. B.
7 Augustus R. Sollers, whig

Tennessee.
1 Thomas D. Arnold, whig
2 Abraham McLellan, V. B.
3 Joseph L. Williams, whig
4 Thomas J Campbell, whig gain
5 Hopkins L. Turney, V. B.
6 Wm. B. Campbell, whig
7 Robert L. Caruthers, whig
8 Meredith P. Gentry, whig
9 Harvey M. Watterson, V. B.
10 Aaron P. Brown, V. B.
11 Cave Johnson, V. B.
12 Milton Brown. whig
13 Christopher H. Williams, whig

North Carolina.
1 Kenneth Rayner, whig
2 John R. J, Daniel, V. B.
3 Edward Stanley, whig
4 Wm. H. Washington, whig gain
5 James M'Kay, V. B.
6 Archibald Arlington, V. B.
7 Edmund Deberry, whig
8 R M Saunders, V B
9 Augustine H Shepherd, whig gain
10 Abraham Rencher, whig gain
11 Green C Caldwell, V B
12 James Graham, whig
13 Lewis William, whig.

Alabama.
Reuben Chapman } All V B
Geo. S Houston. } General ticket
W W Payne }
Dixon H Lewis }
Benj G Shield }

Mississippi.
A L Bingham, } Whigs,
W R Harley, } General ticket

RECAPITULATION—*by figures.*

	W.	V.B.	W. gain.	V.B. gain.	Vac.
Louisiana	2	1		1	
Missouri		2			
Vermont	5		2		
Maine	4	4	2		
Georgia	9				
Pensylvania	12	14	3	1	2
Ohio	12	7	4		
New York	19	21	5	7	
New Jersey	6		5		
S. Carolina	1	8			
Delaware	1		1		
Michigan	1		1		
Massachusets	11	1	1		
Arkansas		1			
N. Hampshire		5			
Connecticut	6				
Rhode Island	2				
Virginia	11	10	3	2	
Kentucky	11	2			
Indiana	6	1	4		
Maryland	6	2	3		
Tennessee	8	5			
N. Carolina	8	5	3		
Alabama		5		2	
Mississippi	2		2		
Illinois					3
	143	94	39	13	5
	94		13		
W. Maj. H.	49		26		
Do. Senate	7				
On joint bal.	56				

Hence it is apparent, that if the whigs are united they can have every thing in their own way, in both Houses. The leading measures to be acted on at the Extra Session. as announced by the National Intelligencer, are

1 The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of Public Lands among the several States.

2 A revision and augmentation of the duties on imports, for the purpose of securing from that source a revenue adequate to the wants of the Government.

3 The repeal of the Sub-Treasury law.

4 The establishment of a fiscal agent, central or other, to aid the Government in collecting and disbursing the revenue, and equalizing the currency.

5 A temporary loan, if necessary, to supply the immediate necessities of the Treasury.

One of the two vacancies in Pa., will be filled by a whig. and the other by a loco. Illinois will probably send Stuart and Casey, whigs, and Reynolds V. B.

Twenty Eighth Congress.—The present ratio of Representatives, is one for 47,700. Should the new ratio be one for every 60,000 inhabitants, it would give the States the following Representatives:

	New Ratio.		Old Ratio.	
Maine	8	members.	8	members.
N. Hampshire	4	"	5	"
Vermont	4	"	5	"
Massachusetts	12	"	12	"
Rhode Island	1	"	2	"
Connecticut	5	"	6	"
New York	40	"	40	"
New Jersey	6	"	6	"
Pennsylvania	28	"	28	"
Ohio	25	"	19	"
Indiana	11	"	7	"
Illinois	7	"	3	"
Michigan	3	"	1	"
Delaware	1	"	1	"
Maryland	7	"	7	"
Virginia	17	"	21	"
North Carolina	11	"	13	"
South Carolina	7	"	9	"
Georgia	8	"	9	"
Alabama	6	"	5	"
Mississippi	4	"	2	"
Tennessee	12	"	13	"
Kentucky	12	"	13	"
Louisiana	4	"	3	"
Arkansas	1	"	1	"
Missouri	5	"	2	"
	249		242	

This adds 7 to the present number of the House of Representatives, already too large for calm & wise deliberation. It cuts down the delegation of some of the old States, while adding largely to those of some of the younger members of the Union.—*N. Y Amer.*

FOR THE SENTINEL.

"Et tu Brute?"

It is recorded of Cæsar, that when he saw the arm of Brutus raised to strike the fatal blow, he exclaimed, "and you too Brutus?" and with the exclamation drew his mantle about his face that he might not witness the faithlessness of one in whom he had confided. The exclamation and action of Cæsar would well become the Whigs of this town, at this time. But Brutus was honest, and upon appearing before the Roman people, he said that it was not that he had loved Cæsar less, but Rome more, that he had done the deed, and displaying the fatal dagger he again said that the same dagger should be kept in reserve for Brutus whenever his ambition should strike at the liberties of his countrymen.

Now it would be well in the humble opinion of the writer, for those who have been the cause of the recent proscription in this place to examine into the motives for which it was done. They dare not say to this community that it was because they loved Rome more! They dare not display the dagger reeking in the blood of their victim! No, they dare not even come out in the face of day and proclaim that it was I that did the act. But like the midnight assassin, they came upon their victim and buried deep in his flesh the arrows of proscription and then before the day dawned slunk instinctively back into the filth and slime where alone such cold-blooded monsters can live.

Was this the voice of the people? Was it the voice of Whigs? Emphatically no!—Was it for this we struggled for the election of that great and good man who has been gathered to his fathers? What has become of the watch words of that conflict? No removal for opinion's sake, was one that brought a thrill of joy to my heart whenever I heard it. Again, the safety of the public funds, and the general good of the people, was sounded far and wide. Did the good of the people require this removal where is the man that dares assert it, is it a light matter that a large and respectable portion of our citizens should be put to the trouble of getting an interpreter every time they go to the Post Office. They are citizens and as such have as much right man for man to say who shall be Post Master, as has this clique of political gamblers who essay to govern this community.

Did the safety of the public funds require it? As long as the receipts were regularly accounted for, it is at least presumable that such was not the fact. What the present incumbent may do I know not, but from what has heretofore taken place we may judge of the future.

A chiel's amang ye taking notes,
And faith he'll print them.

A WHIG.

Fort Wayne, June 14, 1841.

Accompany the above was the following note:

To the Editor.—If this meets your approbation, I shall endeavor in my next to hold this clique in some measure up to public view.

EXTRAORDINARY FIELDS OF ICE IN THE ATLANTIC.

The following is an extract of a letter, written by Capt. James Hoeken, commander of the Great Western!

'GREAT WESTERN STEAM SHIP, Bristol Channel, May 14th 1841

'SIR—Under the impression that ice, to the extent it has been seen this year, has never before been heard of in these latitudes I give you the following particulars for the information of your readers: On Sunday April 18, the ship steering west, at 6 p. m., first saw one iceberg on the starboaad bows, at 7 30 passed it; at 9 15 passed several *small pieces of ice—blowed the engine.*

In a few minutes after, the ship was surrounded with light field ice, which appeared similar to a field I ran through on the 11th Febuary, 1839; this induced me to go slowly, with the hopes of getting through as I had done on the occasion, but by 9 30 finding it become closely packed, and much thicker, prudence dictated our escape by the same channel we had entered. I then stopped, and attempted to get the ship's head to the eastward by turning a-head and astern until there was room for her to come round; in the course of this operation the ship had occasionally (at least) two strokes heel given by either wheel passing over large masses of ice.

At 10 15 succeeded in getting the ship's head to the eastward, and by 11 entirely clear; from that time went slowly, passing several icebergs; the night at times very clear, the aurora borealis very bright. At 3 30 a. m., of the 19th, again got embayed in the ice, stopped, hauled short round on our keel, and steered E. S. coasting the ice for five or six miles; 4 20, kept her to the westward, running through innumerable icebergs

When the sun arose the ice was visible as far as the eye could reach in an unbroken line from NE by E by the northward to NW by W at the same time icebergs innumerable in every direction, forming one of the most magnificent sights I ever beheld.

The first iceberg we saw was in lat. 43 long. 48,30, and this last in lat. 42 20, long. 50.00. I am quite certain there was an unbroken field of the extent and from what I heard from Captain Bailly, of the American packet ship United States, I have no doubt the field ice extended with very little break, to lat. 50 30, where Captain Billy fell in with it on the morning of the 18th.

'Several other ships also fell in with it in the same longitude; and were completely stopped, giving them an opportunity of killing seals, which were on it in great numbers.

'Some of the icebergs I estimate at a little less than a mile long, and from 150 to 200 feet high; this field of ice was in large masses some of them not less than 20 feet square by 6 feet thick or more.

LOSS OF THE SHIP WILLIAM BROWN.

HAVRE, May 12.—The all engrossing conversation is the horrid massacre committed by the boats crew of the William Brown of the sixteen poor creatures they threw overboard. The Crescent, which is bound for this port, with the mate and the passengers saved, is most anxiously looked for every hour. The plea of necessity, which the crew advance, must be made out most strongly to justify so dreadful an alternative. No lots were drawn; but it is understood that the mate gave the order to the men to begin the work of destruction. The following frightful statement, made by the mate has been forwarded to the American Consul by the Crescent, per the Ville de Lyon.

(Copy.)

At sea on board the ship Crescent April 28

'Account of the loss of the ship William Brown, of Philadelphia, Captain George L. Harris, which left Liverpool the 13th of March, having seventeen of the ship's crew and sixty five steerage passengers, freighted for Philadelphia.

'The passage was very rough, accompanied by squalls and loss of sails. On the night of the 19th of April, in lat. 43 30 N., and 49 39 W. long., making all sail in open sea, and running ten knots an hour, the larboard side of the vessel struck upon an iceberg which stove her in. At ten minutes past nine at night we struck upon another. I then proposed to the Captain to take in sail as quickly as possible, which we did; and sounding the pump, found two feet of water in the hold. On going below I found that the vessel was rapidly making water. All hands set to work to disengage the boats, and at 11 o'clock they were alongside. I descended into the long boat, with eight of the crew and 33 of the passengers; the Captain, Lieutenant, a lady, and five sailors embarked in the jollyboat, and fastened the boats together. At midnight the vessel sunk carrying with her 33 persons. We remained alongside each other until five o'clock in the morning. Captain Harris then informed us of his intention of leaving us, and making the best of his way to Newfoundland, and advised me to do the same.*

'My boat being full and heavy, I could not manage it; to pursue the route was impossible: I therefore directed my course south.—In the afternoon we fell in with a large quantity of ice. Throughout the night the wind blew with violence from the north in squalls with rain and hail, and a very heavy sea,—Finding that the boat was literally surrounded by small and large masses of ice, that the water was gaining upon her, I thought it improbable she could hold out unless relieved of some of her weight. I then consulted the sailors and we were all of opinion that it was necessary to throw overboard those who were nearly dead, until we had room enough to work the boat and take to our oars. The weather becoming worse, it was almost impossible to keep the boat afloat and disengage it from the ice. At daybreak we were still surrounded by icebergs. On counting the passengers, sixteen were missing, and the rest were in a desperate state and almost stiff from cold. At six o'clock in the morning we perceived to the westward a sail steering an easterly course. We exerted every effort to approach it. The Captain being aloft in order to steer his ship through the ice, saw our boat, and notwithstanding the danger to his own ship made sail for us. On Thursday morning at 7 o'clock, we were alongside of her, and before she had received us all on board, was struck by ice, which stove in the boat. We, however, succeded in saving her. Banks and islands of ice were in sight as far as the eye could reach. I then ascertained that it was the Crescent of Portsmouth, (New Hampshire,) Captain G. F. Ball, bound from New York to Havre.—We met the kindest reception on board, and assistance in the way of food and clothing were lavished upon us.

The above is a correct statement of the loss of the William Brown, which I have been able to learn from the mate and passengers.

(Signed) S. J. BALL, Captain of the Crescent.

*We learn from our Halifax papers that this boat has arrived at St, Pierre, Newfoundland.—[*Eds. J. C.*

HAVRE, May 13.—The American ship Crescent, Captain Ball arrived here yesterday evening with the remainder of the passengers of the William Brown who were saved in the long boat. The arrival of this vessel has confirmed all the horrid details given of the dreadful scene which took place during the night of the 20th and 21st of April Of the sixteen passengers who were thrown into the sea, fourteen were men and two women; of the 17 saved, 15 are women and two are men. One of these men was seized for the purpose of being thaown overboard by the crew of the boat. He cried out to the mate to save him, and not to tear him from his wife. The mate told the men not to seperate man and wife if it were possible to help it' He fell into the bottom of the boat, and was saved. A boy 12 years old was thrown overboard. He caught hold of the boat, and favored by the darkness of the night, crouched under the bows and was saved. All the women saved are young except the mother of a Scotch family from Dumfries-shire, who, with her five daughters and a servant girl, was saved; her name is Edgar. Her husband and son are settled in Germantown, near Philadelphia.

A young woman with her infant at the breast, succeeded in getting into the boat with her husband; they are amongst the survivors. His name is Patrick, from Cook's-town, county Tyrone, the property of Colonel Stewart. Several persons from that gentleman's estate or neighborhood have met with a watery grave. One family of the name of Leyden, (16 in all) sunk with the vessel; another family named Corr—father, mother and five children—sunk at the same time, the little boy who was thrown from the boat was one of that family. He had not a soul left belonging to him. They were also from Colonel Stewart's property. A Mr. Anderson, with three children, who was going to join her husband, a medical gentleman settled at Cincinnati, sunk with the ship.—Miss Anderson and a Miss Bradley were thrown into the sea from the long-boat.—The tales which the survivors relate are piteous, horrifying. The crew and passengers have been examined by the British and American consuls this morning, and the impression is that the dreadful act of throwing their fellow creatures overboard was of imperious necessity; but it is to be hoped the two consuls will give publicity to the examination in order that the public mind may be satisfied on this point. Truly the circumstances must be made out in the clearest way to palliate such an act. We have emigrant ships sailing every week, and if it is held as law that 'might is right,' it had better be declared so, and that the crew are justified under extremeties in throwing overboard who and as many as they think right, without casting lots, or making any choice than their will.

From the Havre Journal.

The consuls of England and the United States have addressed the following letter to us, which places in their true light the lamentable facts which took place after the loss of the William Brown; from it we learn that the frightful act of sacrificing some of the passengers in order to save the rest, is justified by the stern law of necessity. Assured of the truth of this by the honorable representatives of the two nations interested, all animadversions on the subject ought to cease, and we can but regret that such an alternative became necessary at nine o'clock at night, when the following morning, by daybreak, assistance was in sight:

To the editor of the Havre Journal:

HAVRE, May 14.

'SIR—As the unfortunate accident to the William Brown has been the subject of much conversation, and as the minute details cannot as yet be laid before the public, we have decided upon stating the principal facts:

'On the arrival of the Ville de Lyon with seven of the crew, it was deemed advisable to examine them at the American Consulate and since the arrival of the Crescent we have also examined mate and some of the

passengers. From the result of their evidence, it is proved that when the boats had separated in the morning after the vessel had sunk with the thirty passengers on board the long-boat crowded and deprived of her rudder, was in danger of sinking if the wind arose; it did so in the night, the sea ran high, and the boat making a great deal of water, presented the painful alternative of all on board perishing, or saving some by the loss of the rest.

'Sixteen passengers, fourteen of whom were men, and two women, who were the nearest to the crew in the centre of the boat were thrown into the sea. The principal leak was discovered, and the men were then enabled to bale out the boat and row, which they could not have done before with effect. The terrible sacrifice of lives was commenced at 10 o'clock the following morning.— From the first the women had been placed at the stern and bow of the boat, so as not to prevent its being worked, which explains the reason they were saved in such numbers. All were more or less overcome by the cold, and almost all the passengers who were thrown into the sea, made little or no resistance, the greater number being extended as dead in the bottom of the boat.

'In all this affair we have not been able to discover any act deserving censure upon any person whatever.

'We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. Beasley, U. S. Consul
G. Gordon, British Consul.'

Another Fatal Disaster.—The ship Brooklyn, Richardson, of this port, came in contact with the brig Mary Scott, from Valparaiso, within sight of Point Lynas light May 9th, causing the latter so much damage that she sunk in a few minutes, carrying down the Captain and seven of the crew.— An equal number escaped in the long boat. Every party charged the blame of collision upon the other. The Brooklyn returned to Liverpool to repair damages. The Liverpool papers contain a card from Capt. Richardson, in which he says;—

'My ship lost her bowsprit, cutwater, stem badly split, bows much injured, and at the time of the collision, and for two hours afterwards, I had strong fears of my ship springing a large leak suddenly, as in addition to the injury just sustained, her bowsprit was thrashing her bows sufficiently to cause great anxiety for the safety of 105 souls on board; also, the foremast was much endangered from the want of head-stays. As the strange sail passed from us after the collision, I heard dreadful shrieks and cries of distress and I feard the strange sail was sinking. I thought of the drowning crew, but I had not the power of affording any relief, as my ship was under full sail, and in an unmanageable and extremely dangerous state; however in a few minutes I let my sails fly, backed my main-topsail, and stopped the ship's way but did not at that time or afterwards hear or see anything of the strange sail, her boats, or men, until I heard of the arrival of some of them at this place."

The Mary Scott had a cargo of copper ore and wool and $120,000 in specie all of which was lost.

The following is a list of the passengers in the William Brown, as furnished by the U S. Consul at Havre, to Walter R. Jones, esq Secretary to the N. Y. Board of Underwriters.

Names of passengers shipped in Liverpool on board the ship William Brown of Philadelphia, George L. Harris, Master bound to said port:

Saved—James Patrick, Matilda Patrick and child, James Black and wife, Bridget McGee, Bridget Nugent, Julia Marcaden, Nancy Bradley, Sarah Corr, Mary Corr, Owen Corr, Jean Edgar, Susan Edgar, Isabella Edgar, Margaret Edgar, Jane Johnson Edgar.—17

The following were lost in the ship— William Laden, Jane Laden and ten children, Nicholas Corr, Mary Corr and five children, Mrs Anderson and three children Martin Morris, wife and children, John Davelin, Jane Anderson, Mary Bradley, Mary Connelly, Mary Jane Neil.—30.

In the jolly boat with Capt. George L. Harris—Eliza Lafferty.

The following thrown overboard from the long boat—James Todd, Owen Reilly, John Nugent, George Duffy, Francis Erskine, Mary Erskine, Ellen Erskine, John Welch, Hugh Keigan, Martin McIvoe, Jas. McIvoe Thos. Nugent, John Wilson, Jas. Smith, Robert Hunter, Chas. Conlin—16.

Movements in Ireland.—The reformers of all grades—men of every shade of Liberal principle—from the extremest ultra to the most moderate Whig—are resolved, for the present, to co-operate in the general movement which is spreading to the remotest extremeties of the land. Mr. O'Connell recommends simultaneous meeting we shall have. The Anti Orange organization of the Irish people is so perfect, that there can be no question at all of the complete and astounding effects of these meetings in Ireland.—*Dublin Evening Post*

At a meeting of a number of the managers of the Presbyterian and Methodist Sabbath Schools, held at the Methodist Church, on the 14th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July, on motion G. R. Hartman was called to the Chair, and A. S, Johns appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. H. Jacoby,

Resolved, That the several Schools of this place unite in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our Independence. And that all the the Schools in the County and the citizens be requested to join with them.

On motion of Col. M. S. Wines,

Resolved, That a committee of arrangements be appointed, consisting of sixteen persons.

Whereupon the following persons were appointed said Committee.

Lutheran School.

Rev. Frederick Winnekin, Capt. H. Rudisill, Adam Wallo, and Henry Treer.

Presbyterian School.

James H. Jacoby, Robert Dykes, H. W. Jones, and M. F. Barber.

Methodist School.

Samuel Stophlet H. Williams, E. Q. Davis, and G. R. Hartman,

Country Union Schools.

W. R. Coombs, M. S. Wines, Col. N. Woodward, and James Watson.

The said committee will meet a committee of the citizens to fix on the day for the celebration to take place.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

G. R. HARTMAN, Ch'n.

A. S. Johns, Sec'y.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

OLIVER FAIRFIELD is a candidate for County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS F. LANE, as a candidatefor County Auditor.

We are authorized to announce J. B. DUBOIS as a candidate to represent Allen County in the lower house of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce M. S. WINES as a candidate to represent Allen County in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are requested to announce DAVID H. COLERICK Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Allen in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized so announce MORRISON RULON as a candidate to represent the counties of Adams and Jay, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH SINCLEAR, as a candidate to Represent the Counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are requested to insert the name of CHAS. W. EWING, as a candidate for the State Senate, to represent the district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer o Allen County.

We are authorised to announce S. M. BLACK as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce JARED DARROW, as a candidate to represent the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We authorised to announce H. B. TAYLOR, as a candidate for re-election as County Commissioner for the 1st district of Allen County.

Mr. Editor:—You will please announce Mr. Joseph Townsend, as a candidate for County Commissioner, and confer a favor on

MANY CITIZENS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19 1841

Fort Wayne, June 19th, 1841.

I. D. G. Nelson, Esq.—Sir:

Do me the favor to insert the enclosed and oblige your friend, &c.,

J. W. BORDEN, Late Rec'r.

Land Office, Fort Wayne, Ia.
June 19th, 1841.

Sir;—I am one of those of your fellow citizens who, at the late Presidential election, felt it to be their duty to oppose your elevation to the station you now occupy; and for so doing, I have been in the daily expectation for some months past of receiving notice that I had been removed from the office of Receiver of Public money in the Land Office at this place. Not feeling disposed to wait any longer, you will do me the favor to consider this as my resignation of the office. I am, Sir, Respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

JAMES W. BORDEN, Rec'r.

To John Tyler, Esq., Vice President of the U. S., acting as President.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

The whigs held what some of them called a Convention last Saturday, and nominated the following ticket.. Listen, reader:—For Representative, *Christian Parker*—for Auditor, *Thomas F. Lane*—for Assessor, *S. M. Black*—for Treasurer, *Oliver Fairfield*—and for Commissioners, *James Embry* and *D. M'Questin.*

This Convention, if it deserves the name of Convention, was the most meager affair we have heard tell of. In the first place, it was got up contrary to the wishes of many of the whigs themselves; and in the second place, the business was completely monopolized by some half dozen persons. Nine towns out of sixteen are said to have been represented by those who happened to be in town on that day, or were specially invited to attend. Some towns had one delegate, some two, &c., &c. Not a single person had been sent by his fellow townsman, with instructions who to vote for. Oh, no. That would have been too Democratic. Now will these said nine towns (to say nothing of those that were not represented at all,) submit to the dictation of one, two, or three persons who sculked off to the Convention, in some instances, we understand, without even intimating to their nearest neighbors that they were going, when they passed them at their door on their way to the Convention. If a Convention thus got up and thus conducted can be palmed off and choked down the people's throats, then we say the ballot box is of no further service, and the sooner it is disposed with the better. Had each town met in primary meetings, although but nine were represented, and appointed a certain number of delegates, and those delegates had been instructed who to vote for, then it might have had some claim to favor; but as it is, it is the completest humbug that can be imagined, and if the people submit to it, they will do differently from what they talk, and differently from what we should think a strict sense of propriety would dictate. We shall see.

OHIO STATESMAN.

The "Ohio Statesman" is published weekly from the 1st of June to the 1st of November for one dollar! and semi weekly two dollars in advance. This will include the extra session. The Statesman is one of the most efficient Democratic papers in the union, and deserves a liberal support from the party. No paper is more prompt in laying before its readers the latest and most important news, and as a proof of it we will remark that we received last spring President Harrisons Inaugural, in an extra Statesman in advance of the regular mail.

A most horrid account of a ship wreck and destruction of lives is given in another column. When the bare recital of a circumstance, is sufficient to chill the blood in the veins, what must have been the feelings of the unfortunate victims & those who witnessed the horrid scene of plunging a portion of those overboard who had escaped from the general wreck'; under the plea that some must be sacrificed to save the balance.

Fort Wayne June 18, 1841.

Mr. Nelson:

Sir—As the caucus shears have clipped my aspirations for office, you will please discontinue my name in your paper as a candidate for Representative; and I make my bow to my friends and say peace be with you.

Your's &c.

L. S. BAYLESS.

4th of July.

A public meeting of the citizens will be held this evening at the American House for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

June 19, 1841.

Pursuant to a previous notice, the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, met at the American House, on Wednesday evening June 16 1841 for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to form a society for the protection of the right of the people against the depredations of Horse thieves incendiaries and counterfeiters.

On motion.

Lott S. Bayless was called to the chair; and B. B. Stevens appointed Secretary.

On motion.

A committee of five was appointed consisting of Jos. Morgan, H. McCulloch, G. W. Wood, S. Hanna and Jos Berkey, to draft a constitution and by-laws, for the government of the society.

On motion.

Resolved, that the proceedings be published in the Fort Wayne Times and Sentinel.

On motion.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the American on next Tuesday evening 22 June 1841.

B. B. STEVENS, Sec'y

LOTT S. BAYLESS, Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday May 3d. 1841.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment, present his honor the Mayor, and Messrs Moon, Dewey, French, Johns and Rumsey, Aldermen, Mr. Moon then introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Fire Wardens heretofore appointed by the Council have never qualified or acted, therefore

Resolved, That the following persons be and they are hereby appointed Fire Warden, for the City of Fort Wayne, to hold the office until the first Monday in March next, and until the their successors are appointed:

1st Ward, Lewis G. Thompson,
2d. Ward, Joseph Morgan,
3d Ward, Joseph Berkey,
4th Ward, F. P. Tinkham,
5th Ward, Madison Sweetser,
6th Ward, M. W. Hubbell,

and that the Recorder notify each one of their appointment and also furnish each Warden with a printed copy of the ordinance relating to their duties.

On motion

Resolved. That we deem it expedient and necessary to purchase for the use of the fire department an additional quantity of hose.

On motion

Resolved, That we will purchase three hundred feet of hose for the use of Fire Company and on the question shall the resolution pass those that voted in the affirmative were Moon, Dewey, and French, those that voted in the negative were Messrs. Johns and Rumsey.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey a committee of two were appointed to inquire into the price of hose and where it can be purchased to the best advantage.

Whereupon the President appointed Messrs Rumsey and Moon said committee.

On motion the Council adjourned until the regular monthly meeting.

Monday June 7.

Common Council met pursuant to adjournment—present his honor the Mayor and Messrs. French, Johns. Moon, Dewey, and Sharp, and Rumsey, Aldermen.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey,

Ordered, That Bloomhuff and Stapleford be allowed $2,00 for rope &c. furnished for Fire Engine.

On motion

Ordered, That F. P. Randall be allowed seven dollars and fifty cents for services as Recorder of the City for the quarter ending June 1st 1841.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey,

Ordered, That S. M. Black, Assessor for the City be allowed his bill of fifty dollars for his services as such assessor.

On motion the Council adjourned until Wednesday evening next at six o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, June 9.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment; present Messrs Sharp, Dewey, Moon, Johns and Rumsey, Aldermen.

The Mayor being absent Mr. Rumsey was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Dewey,

Ordered, That F. P. Randall be allowed Fifteen dollars for services in making out Duplicate for the year 1840, for the Corporation.

On motion of Mr. Johns,

Resolved, That the rate of taxation for City purposes for the year 1841, be and the same hereby fixed at the rate of twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars of valuation including real and personal property; and for each and every poll fifty cents.

On motion

Ordered, That Philo Rumsey, be allowed $4. W. L. Moon $5. A. S. Johns $6, H. Sharp $4. Chas. G. French $6. and H. T. Dewey $6, respectively, for services as Aldermen for the quarter ending June 7th 1841.

On motion of Mr. Dewey,

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to purchase at the best price it can be obtained one hundred and fifty feet of Hose for the use of the Fire Company.

Whereupon Messrs Dewey and Moon were appointed said Committee.

Mr. Dewey then presented the Bill of J. P. Hedges for building Bridge at the culvert on Columbia Street.

Which on motion was laid on the table.

On motion the council adjourned until the regular meeting.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The present number closes the first volume of the Sentinel since it came into our charge. We commenced under disadvantageous and gloomy prospects, and many of our political opponents triumphantly declared that we would not continue the Sentinel six months—that it was a mere political machine got up for the Presidential campaign only. But we have continued *twelve* months and are still on hand for the commencement of another volume; which we expect to continue if our friends will lend us such aid, as will enable us to do so.

Without prompt pay no paper can be regularly published, although we did do it last year with *precious little.* This and the adjoining counties are abundantly able to support one paper at least, at this place; but we venture to say, that the income of both offices here last year would not pay half the expenses of one. We are aware that the times are exceedingly hard, but the amount is a mere trifle if paid in advance and with a little exertion almost any person could raise it. From indications of payment we have received, however, we indulge the hope that there is a disposition to sustain the paper.

Our subscription list too with a little exertion of our friends, could be greatly increased. Many do not take a paper because they have never done so. It is rare that a person stops one published in the vicinity of where he lives. Will not each subscriber prevail upon his neighbor who does not now take it, to subscribe. By doing so our list might be greatly increased and we trust the community benefited.

It is universally admitted that a newspaper conducted upon moral principles is better calculated to instruct a family than a poor school teacher. How far the Sentinel would answer that purpose is not for us to say, but the community to judge. One thing is certain, and that is, in proportion as a community increases in knowledge and general information, newspapers will increase and flourish in the same ratio. With this view of the case, then, we have reason to hope for a liberal support; and we will endeavor to give value received.

The Sentinel is not nor was never intended as a mere party paper; but while we lay before our readers, what we consider sound Democratic doctrines we carefully abstain from what we consider low political slang, reserving to ourselves always the right to speak with freedom of men and measures without fear, favor or affection. We have also endeavored to make our paper interesting to all classes, and no paper perhaps that has taken any part in politics has given so much miscellaneous and other matter as this. It will continue to be our aim to do so in future and make the Sentinel emphatically a *family paper.*

In conclusion, we will say that we have made arrangements for the publication of the Sentinel for the ensuing year, in anticipation of an earnest co-operation on the part of our friends during the time we have conducted this paper, it has been, as it will continue to be, our earnest desire to give general satisfaction—this done, and we have arrived at the summit of our *editorial* ambition.

We were requested last week to publish the proceedings of the Mechanics meeting, but it was too late for insertion. The proceedings were not left with us or we would have published them this week. When furnished we will cheerfully do so, for we feel interested in the prosperity of that class of our fellow citizens.

The Receiver of Public Monies at this place, we reckon don't like the looks of our Guillotine. He preferred to die by his own hands.— We will keep a little cool, but we think that the powers that be, will order his head off yet.

During the sitting of the Extra Session we shall devote a large share of our paper to Congressional news. There has, however, nothing of particular interest transpired at Washington as yet to excite attention. John White of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and M. St. Clair Clark, Clerk, both whigs of course.

In the Senate the following were elected by ballot Chairmen of the several Committees.

Foreign Relations—Mr. Rives, of Va.
Finance—Mr. Clay of Ky.
Commerce—Mr. Huntington, of Conn.
Manufactures—Mr. Evans, of Me.
Agriculture—Mr Linn, of Mo.
Military Affairs—Mr. Preston, of S. C.
Militia—Mr Phelps, of Vt.
Naval Affairs—Mr Mangum, of N. C.
Public Lands—Mr Smith of Ind.
Private Land Claims—Mr Bayard, of Del.
Indian Affairs—Mr Morehead, of Ky.
Claims—Mr Graham of N. C.
Revolutionary Claims—Mr Dixon, of R. I.
Judiciary—Mr Berrien, of Ga.
Post Office & Post Roads—Mr Henderson, [of Mi.
Pensions—Mr Bates, of Mass.
District of Columbia—Mr Merrick, of Md.
Patents—Mr Prentiss.

It was ordered, for convenience, that the remaining members of the Committees be appointed by the Chair.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a Convention held at Warren, Huntington Co. June 5, 1841, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford, in the next Legislature, Mr. Luke R. Allison was chosen President, and Smith Lounsberry Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of eight persons be appointed to nominate a suitable person to represent said counties.

Whereupon Joseph Wiley, Samuel B. Caly, Joseph Meredith, John Layman, Henry Jones, Daniel Jones, Samuel Jones and Sam'l Good were appointed said committee.

After a short recess the committee returned and made the following report,

Resolved, That Joseph Sinclair be recommended as a suitable person to be supported for Senator, and James Gilliese is hereby declared duly nominated as a candidate for Representative.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

L. R. ALLISON, *Pres't.*

Smith Lounsbury, Sec'y.

Mr. Clay has a very modest name for a National Bank—he calls it "fiscal agent," and has succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a Committee of nine, of which he is chairman to examine its merits. Whether this newly discovered monster has many heads or not, we shall soon ascertain. It is, however, suspected of having an exceedingly long tail.

We have taken out our Bank Note list this week to make room for other matter. No material change, however, except that the Illinois Bank at Shawneetown is no longer taken at this Branch. It is thought the bank will close its business, but the holders made good—dont sacrifice the notes at present.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two executions issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed, against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of William L. Moon, I have levied on fractional lots in Tabor and Hamiltons addition No 29 and 30 also the S. W. quarter of North West quarter in section ten in township 29 North of Range 12 East all in Allen County Ia. I will offer the Rents and profits for seven years to come, at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, on Monday the 5th day of July 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, and should the same fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost and accruing cost, then in that case I will offer the fee simple as the above property, to the highest bidder for cash, according to law. Sale to commence at one o'clock

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

June 18th 1841.

In the Adams Circuit Court, April Term, A. D 1841

STATE OF INDIANA, }
Adams County, SS. }

Henry Good,
vs } Bill in Chancery.
Margaret Gates and
Minerva Jane Gathe.

NOW Comes the complainant by his solicitor, and files in open court the affidavit of William Ebzey Esq. by which it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana. It is therefore ordered by the court that notice of the filing and pending of this bill of complaint be given to the said defendants by publishing three weeks successively in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in the City of Fort Wayne in the county of Allen, in the State of Indiana,— (there being no newspaper printed in this county and that being the nearest thereto) for at least sixty days prior to the first day of the next term of this court, notifying the said defendants that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term of this court and plead answer or demur to said complainant's bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed by them and decreed accordingly.

SAMUEL L. RUGG, Clerk,

June 18 1841,

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Barry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841, 52c

Eddycation are Riz!

A SCHOOL teacher is wanted in District No. 5, of Allen County, Indiana. A lady would be prefered. Enquire of F. D. Lasselle, Jr. or Hiram Philley.

June 19 1841, 52c

SHERIFFS SALE.—By virtue of an alias venditian exponas issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed against the goods chattles lands and tenements of Henry Worth and Marshal S. Wines as bail. I have levied on the South East part of Section No. 7 in Township 30 of Range 13 East containing 82 acres. I have taken it as the property of said Wines, and will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, on Monday 5th day of July 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock at the Court House door, in the town of Fort Wayne Indiana, and if it shall fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will sell the feesimple of said land to satisfy an execution in favor of William Hofferman. Sale at one o'clock.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff

Fort Wayne June 12 1841. 51c.

SHERIFF Sale.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattles, Lands and tenements, of John Jamiesen, Andrew Dykes and Lewis G. Thompson, as bail; I have levied on the South half South East fractional section 10 Township 3 Range 12 containing seventy acres, sixty four hundredths of an acre all in Allen County, Ia. I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, at the Court House door, in the City of Fort Wayne on Monday the 5th day of July 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day; and if it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the above land for sale for cash.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff

Fort Wayne, June 12 1841. 51c.

La Grange Circuit Court for the October Term, 1841

Benjamin Murphy, vs Patrick Lacore, Fredrick Lacore, and Samuel Wright.

Chancery.

BENJAMIN MURPHY by Colerick and Coombs his attornies having filed his bill of complaint in the Clerk's office of the County aforesaid, against Patrick Lacore, Frederick Lacore and Samuel Wright, and it appearing to the court upon the affidavit of a disinterested person that Frederick Lacore and Patrick Lacore two of said defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana, Notice is therefore hereby given that unless the said Frederick Lacore and Patrick Lacore plead, answer or demur to said bill on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court to be held at the court house in the town of Lima, in the county of Lagrange, State aforesaid, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

By order of the court.

Attest WM. M. HOLMES, Clk.

Lima 15th May 1841.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE is removed to the brick dwelling of R. E. Fleming, north side of the Canal.

June 19, 1841.

SHERIFFS SALE. By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed I offer at public sale and out cry at the door of the court House in the City of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday the 30th day of June, 1841, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, the following property to wit: The W half of the S E qr. and S E qr. N E qr; the E half SW qr and SW qr of the NE qr. and E half of SE qr. all in Sec. 19 T. 32, north of Range 12 E and E half SW qr. and W half SW qr. of NW qr. of Sec 20, T 32 N of R 12 E, containing 520 Acres all in Allen County, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken as the property of Christopher Jordan, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Miller.

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff

June 11 '41 51c

N. B. The rents and profits for seven years of the above property will be offered for sale, but should they fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt interest and cost, then I will offer the fee simple.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed I will offer at public auction and out cry at the door of the Court House in the town of Fort Wayne on Wednesday the 30th day of June 1841, between the hours of 10 A M and 4 P M of said day the following property to wit: forty acres of the east side of the S E qr. of Sec. 31 township 31 N of R 13 E, it being 40 rods wide east and west and one hundred and sixty rods north and south. Taken as the property of Joseph Raymond, at the suit of John Barber.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sheriff.

June 11 '41 51c

N. B. The rents and profits for seven years of the above property will be offered for sale but should they fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt interest and cost, then I will offer the fee simple.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY virtue of a certain fi. fa. issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court to me directed, I will offer at public auction and out cry at the door of the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday the 30th day of June inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 P M, the following property, to wit: the N E qr. of Section 9 T 30 N of R 11 East, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Taken as the property of June Ormston, at the suit of Jesse Wetmore. Sale to commence at one oclock.

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff

June 11 1841. 51c

N. B. The rents and profits for seven years of the above property will be offered for sale; but should they fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt interest and cost, then I will offer the fee simple.

Allen Circuit Court October Term 1841.

John Gross,
vs } Chancery.
Stacy Taylor,
& Mary Taylor.

BE it remembered that on the 15th day of June A D 1841, the above named complainant by Colerick and Coombs his atty's filed in the Clerk's office of the said Court his bill of complaint against said defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of said Court upon the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore given to the said Stacy Taylor and Mary Taylor his wife that unless they plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Fort Wayne on Monday the 4th day of October next, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

June 19, 1841. 52c

THE undersigned will sell at private sale, all the GRASS now growing on the farm of the late Col. Coles, dec'd. being near 130 Acres. The crop of grass will be sold by the acre or in any quantity suit the purchaser. Persons making the purchase will be required to keep the fences up during the time of cutting and securing the hay.

MARGARET COLES.

June 7th 1841. 51c

Allen Circuit Court, April Term, 1841,

Richard Heck,
vs. } Chancery.
Philander Green, et. al

BE it remembered that on the 11th Juridical day of said Term of said Court, came the above complainant by his solicitor, and an affidavit filed stating that said Philander Green one of said defendants is a non resident of the the State of Indiana, and it was ordered that publication be made, notifying said defendant that unless he plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Fort Wayne, in the county aforesaid, on the 4th day of October next, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

By order of the Court,

P. G. JONES, Clerk.

By W. LYTLE, D C.

Ft. Wayne, June 4, 1841. 50c

Noble County Probate Court, Aug. Term 1841.

Wm. H. Burroughs, Adm'r. of the estate of William Ashley, late of Portage County Ohio.

vs.

The Heirs of William Ashley.

NOTICE is hereby given to the unknown heirs of William Ashley, dec'd, that an application will be made at the next August Term of said court for an order for the sale of the real estate of the said deceased to make assets in the hands of the administrator for the payment of the debts of the deceased.

WM. H. BURROUGHS.

June 10 1841. 52p

State of Indiana Whitley Circuit Court.

Elijah Scott,

vs

John Pennington and Otto M. Webb.

In Chancery.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said defendant John Pennington, a non resident of said State, that the complainant Elijah Scott has filed in the Whitley Circuit Court of said State of Indiana, his bill in chancery therein setting forth among other things that the said defendant John Pennington was on the 4th day of Nov. 1839, the owner in fee simple of the South West quarter of the North west quarter of Section 13 in Township 31 N of R 8 East containing 40 acres of land lying in Whitley County in said State—that on said 4th day of Nov. 1839, said defendant sold said land to said complainant & defendant Otto M. Webb for $60 and executed and delivered to them his agreement in writing of that date, binding himself thereby to execute and deliver to said complainant and said Webb a deed in fee simple for said land on or before the 1st day of May 1840; that 30 dollars of the purchase money was paid in hand and the residue was to be paid on or before said first day of May 1840; that after said purchase said Otto M. Webb sold his entire interest in said land to said complainant; that said complainant on the day of 1840 and before the filing of said Bill, fully paid the residue of said purchase money due said Pennington, according to the terms of said sale; and praying that said Pennington may be decreed to make, execute and deliver to the complainant a good and sufficient deed in fee simple for said 40 acre tract of land and that a commissioner be appointed for that purpose; or that such other or further relief may be granted him in the premises as said Court may seem meet and proper.

The said defendant John Pennington is therefore notified to appear in said Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the house of Daniel E. Long in the town of Columbia in said Whitley County, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint or the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

ELIJAH SCOTT,

By Ewing & Brackenridge his Sol's.

June 10 1841. 51c

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the estate of the late Michael Sheridan, that payment must be made immediately or the accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for prosecution, and those who have demands against said estate are notified to present them duly authenticated for payment.

JOHN McINTOSH
OCHMIG BIRD.

Fort Wayne, June 12 1841. 51c

passengers. From the result of their evidence, it is proved that when the boats had separated in the morning after the vessel had sunk with the thirty passengers on board the long-boat crowded and deprived of her rudder, was in danger of sinking if the wind arose; it did so in the night, the sea ran high, and the boat making a great deal of water, presented the painful alternative of all on board perishing, or saving some by the loss of the rest.

'Sixteen passengers, fourteen of whom were men, and two women, who were the nearest to the crew in the centre of the boat were thrown into the sea. The principal leak was discovered, and the men were then enabled to bale out the boat and row, which they could not have done before with effect. The terrible sacrifice of lives was commenced at 10 o'clock the following morning.—From the first the women had been placed at the stern and bow of the boat, so as not to prevent its being worked, which explains the reason they were saved in such numbers. All were more or less overcome by the cold, and almost all the passengers who were thrown into the sea, made little or no resistance, the greater number being extended as dead in the bottom of the boat.

'In all this affair we have not been able to discover any act deserving censure upon any person whatever.

'We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. G. Beasley, U. S. Consul
G. Gordon, British Consul,'

Another Fatal Disaster.—The ship Brooklyn, Richardson, of this port, came in contact with the brig Mary Scott, from Valparaiso, within sight of Point Lynas light May 9th, causing the latter so much damage that she sunk in a few minutes, carrying down the Captain and seven of the crew.—An equal number escaped in the long boat. Every party charged the blame of collision upon the other. The Brooklyn returned to Liverpool to repair damages. The Liverpool papers contain a card from Capt. Richardson, in which he says;—

'My ship lost her bowsprit, cutwater, stem badly split, bows much injured, and at the time of the collision, and for two hours afterwards, I had strong fears of my ship springing a large leak suddenly, as in addition to the injury just sustained, her bowsprit was thrashing her bows sufficiently to cause great anxiety for the safety of 195 souls on board; also, the foremast was much endangered from the want of head-stays. As the strange sail passed from us after the collision. I heard dreadful shrieks and cries of distress and I feard the strange sail was sinking. I thought of the drowning crew, but I had not the power of affording any relief, as my ship was under full sail, and in an unmanageable ane extremely dangerous state; however in a few minutes I let my sails fly, backed my main-topsail, and stopped the ship's way but did not at that time or afterwards hear or see anything of the strange sail, her boats, or men, until I heard of the arrival of some of them at this place."

The Mary Scott had a cargo of copper ore and wool and $120,000 in specie all of which was lost.

The following is a list of the passengers in the William Brown, as furnished by the U S. Consul at Havre, to Walter R. Jones, esq Secretary to the N. Y. Board of Underwriters.

Names of passengers shipped in Liverpool on board the ship William Brown of Philadelphia, George L. Harris, Master bound to said port:

Saved—James Patrick, Matilda Patrick and child, James Black and wife, Bridget McGee, Bridget Nugent, Julia Maccaden, Nancy Bradley, Sarah Corr, Mary Corr, Owen Corr, Jean Edgar, Susan Edgar, Isabella Edgar, Margaret Edgar, Jane Johnson Edgar.—17

The following were lost in the ship—William Laden, Jane Laden and ten children, Nicholas Corr, Mary Corr and five children, Mrs Anderson and three children Martin Morris, wife and children, John Davelin, Jane Anderson, Mary Bradley, Mary Connelly, Mary Jane Neil.—30.

In the jolly boat with Capt. George L. Harris—Eliza Laffarty.

The following thrown overboard from the long boat—James Todd, Owen Reilly, John Nugent, George Duffy, Francis Erskine, Mary Erskine, Ellen Erskine, John Welch, Hugh Keigan, Martin McIvoe, Jas. McIvoe Thos. Nugent, John Wilson, Jas. Smith, Robert Hunter, Chas. Conlin—16.

Movements in Ireland.—The reformers of all grades—men of every shade of Liberal principle—from the extremest ultra to the most moderate Whig—are resolved, for the present, to co-operate in the general movement which is spreading to the remotest extremeties of the land. Mr. O'Connell recommends simultaneous meeting we shall have. The Anti Orange organization of the Irish people is so perfect, that there can be no question at all of the complete and astounding effects of these meetings in Ireland.—*Dublin Evening Post*

At a meeting of a number of the managers of the Presbyterian and Methodist Sabbath Schools, held at the Methodist Church, on the 14th inst., for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Fourth of July, on motion G. R. Hartman was called to the Chair, and A. S, Johns appointed Secretary.

On motion of J. H. Jacoby,

Resolved, That the several Schools of this place unite in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our Independence. And that all the the Schools in the County and the citizens be requested to join with them.

On motion of Col. M. S. Wines,

Resolved, That a committee of arrangements be appointed, consisting of sixteen persons.

Whereupon the following persons were appointed said Committee.

Lutheran School.

Rev. Frederick Winnekin, Capt. H. Rudisill, Adam Waffle, and Henry Treer.

Presbyterian School.

James H. Jacoby, Robert Dykes, H. W. Jones, and M. F. Barber.

Methdist School.

Samuel Stophlet H. Williams, E. Q. Davis, and G. R. Hartman,

Country Union Schools.

W. R. Coombs, M. S. Wines, Col. N. Woodward, and James Watson.

The said committee will meet a committee of the citizens to fix on the day for the celebration to take place.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

G. R, HARTMAN, Chr'n.
A. S. Johns, Sec'y.

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL

OLIVER FAIRFIELD is a candidate for County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS F. LANE, as a candidaefor County Auditor.

We are authorized to announce J. B. DUBOIS as a candidate to represent Allen County in the lower house of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce M. S. WINES as a candidate to represent Allen County in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are requested to announce DAVID H. COLERICK Esq. as a candidate to represent the county of Allen in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We are authorized so announce MORRISON RULON as a candidate to represent the counties of Adams and Jay, in the lower House of the next Legislature,

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH SINCLEAR, as a candidate to Represent the Counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells, in the State Senate.

We are requested to insert the name of CHAS. W. EWING, as a candidate for the State Senate, to represent the district composed of the counties of Allen, Adams, Wells and Huntington.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE F. WRIGHT, as a candidate for Treasurer o Allen County.

We are authorised to announce S. M. BLACK as a candidate for County Assessor, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce JARED DARROW, as a candidate to represent the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford, in the lower House of the next Legislature.

We authorised to announce H. B TAYLOR, as a candidate for re-election as County Commissioner for the 1st district of Allen County.

Mr. Editor:—You will please announce Mr. Joseph Townsend, as a candidate for County Commissioner, and confer a favor on

MANY CITIZENS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 19 1841

Fort Wayne, June 19th, 1841.

I. D. G. Nelson, Esq.—Sir:

Do me the favor to insert the enclosed and oblige your friend, &c.,

J. W. BORDEN, Late Rec'r.

Land Office, Fort Wayne, Ia.
June 18th, 1841.

Sir;—I am one of those of your fellow citizens who, at the late Presidential election, felt it to be their duty to oppose your elevation to the station you now occupy; and for so doing, I have been in the daily expectation for some months past of receiving notice that I had been removed from the office of Receiver of Public money in the Land Office at this place. Not feeling disposed to wait any longer, you will do me the favor to consider this as my resignation of the office. I am, Sir, Respectfully,

Yours, &c.,
JAMES W. BORDEN, Rec'r.

To John Tyler, Esq., Vice President of the U. S., acting as President.

THE WHIG CONVENTION.

The whigs held what some of them called a Convention last Saturday, and nominated the following ticket. Listen, reader:—For Representative, *Christian Parker*—for Auditor, *Thomas F. Lane*—for Assessor, *S. M. Black*—for Treasurer, *Oliver Fairfield*—and for Commissioners, *James Embry* and *D. M'Onestin.*

This Convention, if it deserves the name of Convention, was the most meager affair we have heard tell of. In the first place, it was got up contrary to the wishes of many of the whigs themselves; and in the second place, the business was completely monopolized by some half dozen persons. Nine towns out of sixteen are said to have been represented by those who happened to be in town on that day, or were specially invited to attend. Some towns had one delegate, some two, &c., &c. Not a single person had been sent by his fellow townsman, with instructions who to vote for. Oh, no. That would have been too Democratic. Now will these said nine towns (to say nothing of those that were not represented at all,) submit to the dictation of one, two, or three persons who sculked off to the Convention, in some instances, we understand, without even intimating to their nearest neighbors that they were going, when they passed them at their door on their way to the Convention. If a Convention thus got up and thus conducted can be palmed off and choked down the people's throats, then we say the ballot box is of no further service, and the sooner it is dispensed with the better. Had each town met in primary meetings, although but nine were represented, and appointed a certain number of delegates, and those delegates had been instructed who to vote for, then it might have had some claim to favor; but as it is, it is the completest humbug that can be imagined, and if the people submit to it, they will do differently from what they talk, and differently from what we should think a strict sense of propriety would dictate. We shall see.

OHIO STATESMAN.

The "Ohio Statesman" is published weekly from the 1st of June to the 1st of November for one dollar! and semi weekly two dollars in advance. This will include the extra session. The Statesman is one of the most efficient Democratic papers in the union, and deserves a liberal support from the party. No paper is more prompt in laying before its readers the latest and most important news, and as a proof of it we will remark that we received last spring President Harrisons Inaugural, in an extra Statesman in advance of the regular mail.

A most horrid account of a ship wreck and destruction of lives is given in another column. When the bare recital of a circumstance, is sufficient to chill the blood in the veins, what must have been the feelings of the unfortunate victims & those who witnessed the horrid scene of plunging a portion of those overboard who had escaped from the general wreck; under the plea that some must be sacrificed to save the balance.

Fort Wayne June 18, 1841.

Mr. Nelson:

Sir—As the caucus shears have clipped my aspirations for office, you will please discontinue my name in your paper as a candidate for Representative; and I make my bow to my friends and say peace be with you.

Your's &c.
L. S. BAYLESS.

4th of July.

A public meeting of the citizens will be held this evening at the American House for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

June 19, 1841.

Pursuant to a previous notice, the citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity, met at the American House, on Wednesday evening June 16 1841 for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements to form a society for the protection of the right of the people against the depredations of Horse thieves incendiaries and counterfeiters.

On motion.

Lott S. Bayless was called to the chair, and B. B. Stevens appointed Secretary.

On motion.

A committee of five was appointed consisting of Jos. Morgan, H. McCulloch, G. W. Wood, S. Hanna and Jos Berkey, to draft a constitution and by-laws, for the goverment of the society.

On motion.

Resolved, that the proceedings be published in the Fort Wayne Times and Sentinel.

On motion.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the American on next Tuesday evening 22 June 1841.

B. B. STEVENS, Sec'y
LOTT S. BAYLESS, Chairman.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday May 3d. 1841.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment, present his honor the Mayor, and Messrs Moon, Dewey, French, Johns and Rumsey, Aldermen, Mr. Moon then introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Fire Wardens heretofore appointed by the Council have never qualified or acted, therefore

Resolved, That the following persons be and they are hereby appointed Fire Wardens for the City of Fort Wayne, to hold the office until the first Monday in March next, and until the their successors are appointed:

1st Ward, Lewis G. Thompson,
2d. Ward, Joseph Morgan,
3d Ward, Joseph Berkey,
4th Ward, F. P. Tinkham,
5th Ward, Madison Sweetser,
6th Ward, M. W. Hubbell,

and that the Recorder notify each one of their appointment and also furnish each Warden with a printed copy of the ordinance relating to their duties.

On motion

Resolved. That we deem it expedient and necessary to purchase for the use of the fire department an additional quantity of hose.

On motion

Resolved, That we will purchase three hundred feet of hose for the use of Fire Company and on the question shall the resolution pass those that voted in the affirmative were Moon, Dewey, and French, those that voted in the negative were Messrs. Johns and Rumsey.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey a committee of two were appointed to inquire into the price of hose and where it can be purchased to the best advantage.

Whereupon the President appointed Messrs Rumsey and Moon said committee.

On motion the Council adjourned until the regular monthly meeting.

Monday June 7.

Common Council met pursuant to adjournment—present his honor the Mayor and Messrs. French, Johns, Moon, Dewey, and Sharp, and Rumsey, Aldermen.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey,

Ordered, That Bloomhuff and Stapleford be allowed $2,00 for rope &c. furnished for Fire Engine.

On motion

Ordered, That F. P. Randell be allowed seven dollars and fifty cents for services as Recorder of the City for the quarter ending June 1st 1841.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey,

Ordered, That S. M. Black, Assessor for the City be allowed his bill of fifty dollars for his services as such assessor.

On motion the Council adjourned until Wednesday evening next at six o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, June 9.

The Common Council met pursuant to adjournment; present Messrs Sharp, Dewey, Moon, Johns and Rumsey, Aldermen.

The Mayor being absent Mr. Rumsey was called to the chair.

On motion of Mr. Dewey,

Ordered, That F. P. Randall be allowed Fifteen dollars for services in making out Duplicate for the year 1840, for the Corporation.

On motion of Mr. Johns,

Resolved, That the rate of taxation for City purposes for the year 1841, be and the same hereby fixed at the rate of twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars of valuation including real and personal property; and for each and every poll fifty cents.

On motion

Ordered, That Philo Rumsey, be allowed $4, W. L. Moon $5. A. S. Johns $6, H. Sharp $4, Chas. G. French $6, and H. T. Dewey $6, respectively, for services as Aldermen for the quarter ending June 7th 1841.

On motion of Mr. Dewey,

Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to purchase at the best price it can be obtained one hundred and fifty feet of Hose for the use of the Fire Company.

Whereupon Messrs Dewey and Moon were appointed said Committee.

Mr. Dewey then presented the Bill of J. P. Hedges for building Bridge at the culvert on Columbia Street.

Which on motion was laid on the table.

On motion the council adjourned until the regular meeting.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The present number closes the first volume of the Sentinel since it came into our charge. We commenced under disadvantageous and gloomy prospects, and many of our political opponents triumphantly declared that we would not continue the Sentinel six months—that it was a mere political machine got up for the Presidential campaign only. But we have continued *twelve* months and are still on hand for the commencement of another volume; which we expect to continue if our friends will lend us such aid, as will enable us to do so.

Without prompt pay no paper can be regularly published, although we did do it last year with *precious little.* This and the ad joining counties are abundantly able to support one paper at least, at this place; but we venture to say, that the income of both offices here last year would not pay half the expenses of one. We are aware that the times are exceedingly hard, but the amount is a mere trifle if paid in advance and with a little exertion almost any person could raise it. From indications of payment we have received, however, we indulge the hope that there is a disposition to sustain the paper.

Our subscription list too with a little exertion of our friends, could be greatly increased. Many do not take a paper because they have never done so. It is rare that a person stops one published in the vicinity of where he lives. Will not each subscriber prevail upon his neighbor who does not now take it, to subscribe. By doing so our list might be greatly increased and we trust the community benefited.

It is universally admitted that a newspaper conducted upon moral principles is better calculated to instruct a family than a poor school teacher. How far the Sentinel would answer that purpose is not for us to say, but the community to judge. One thing is certain, and that is, in proportion as a community increases in knowledge and general information, newspapers will increase and flourish in the same ratio. With this view of the case, then, we have reason to hope for a liberal support; and we will endeavor to give value received.

The Sentinel is not nor was never intended as a mere party paper; but while we lay before our readers, what we consider sound Democratic doctrines we carefully abstain from what we consider low political slang, reserving to ourselves always the right to speak with freedom of men and measures without fear, favor or affection. We have also endeavored to make our paper interesting to all classes, and no paper perhaps that has taken any part in politics has given so much miscellaneous and other matter as this. It will continue to be our aim to do so in future and make the Sentinel emphatically a *family paper.*

In conclusion, we will say that we have made arrangements for the publication of the Sentinel for the ensuing year, in anticipation of an earnest co-operation on the part of our friends during the time we have conducted this paper, it has been, as it will continue to be, our earnest desire to give general satisfaction—this done, and we have arrived at the summit of our *editorial* ambition.

We were requested last week to publish the proceedings of the Mechanics meeting, but it was too late for insertion. The proceedings were not left with us or we would have published them this week, When furnished we will cheerfully do so, for we feel interested in the prosperity of that class of our fellow citizens.

The Receiver of Public Monies at this place, we reckon dos'nt like the looks of our Guillotine. He preferred to die by his own hands.—We will keep a little cool, but we think that the powers that be, will order his head off yet.

During the sitting of the Extra Session we shall devote a large share of our paper to Congressional news. There has, however, nothing of particular interest transpired at Washington as yet to excite attention. John White of Kentucky, was elected Speaker, and M. St. Clair Clark, Clerk, both whigs of course.

In the Senate the following were elected by ballot Chairmen of the several Committees.

Foreign Relations—Mr. Rives, of Va.
Finance—Mr. Clay of Ky.
Commerce—Mr. Huntington, of Conn.
Manufactures—Ma. Evans, of Me.
Agriculture—Mr Linn, of Mo.
Military Affairs—Mr. Preston, of S. C.
Militia—Mr Phelps, of Vt.
Naval Affairs—Mr Mangum, of N. C.
Public Lands—Mr Smith. of Ind.
Private Land Claims—Mr Bayard, of Del.
Indian Affairs—Mr Morehead, of Ky.
Claims—Mr Graham of N. C.
Revolutionary Claims—Mr Dixon, of R. I.
Judiciary—Mr Berrien, of Ga. [of Mi.
Post Office & Post Roads—Mr Henderson,
Pensions—Mr Bates, of Mass.
District of Columbia—Mr Merrick, of Md.
Patents—Mr Prentiss.

It was ordered, for convenience, that the remaining members of the Committees be appointed by the Chair.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a Convention held at Warren, Huntington Co June 5, 1841, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the counties of Huntington, Wells and Blackford, in the next Legislature, Mr. Luke R. Allison was chosen President, and Smith Lounsberry Secretary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of eight persons be appointed to nominate a suitable person to represent said counties.

Whereupon Joseph Wiley, Samuel B. Caly, Joseph Meredith, John Layman, Henry Jones, Daniel Jones, Samuel Jones and Sam'l Good were appointed said committee.

After a short recess the committee returned and made the following report,

Resolved, That Joseph Sinclair be recommended as a suitable person to be supported for Senator, and James Gillisse is hereby declared duly nominated as a candidate for Representative.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

L. R. ALLISON, *Pres't.*
Smith Lounsbury, Sec'y.

Mr. Clay has a very modest name for a National Bank—he calls it "fiscal agent," and has succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a Committee of nine, of which he is chairman to examine its merits. Whether this newly discovered monster has many heads or not, we shall soon ascertain. It is, however, suspected of having an exceedingly long tail.

We have taken out our Bank Note list this week to make room for other matter. No material change, however, except that the Illinois Bank at Shawneetown is no longer taken at this Branch. It is thought the bank will close its business, but the holders made good—lont sacrifice the notes at present.

SHERIFF'S SALE—By virtue of two executions issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed, against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of William L. Moon, I have levied on fractional lots in Taber and Hamiltons addition No 29 and 30 also the S. W. quarter of North West quarter in section ten in township 29 North of Range 13 East all in Allen County Ia. I will offer the Rents and profits for seven years to come, at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne, on Monday the 5th day of July 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day, and should the same fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost and accruing cost, then in that case I will offer the fee simple as the above property, to the highest bidder for cash, according to law. Sale to commence at one o'clock

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff.

June 18th 1841.

In the Adams Circuit Court, April Term, A. D 1841

STATE OF INDIANA, } *Adams County*, SS.

Henry Good,
vs
Margaret Gates and Minerva Jane Gathe, } Bill in Chancery.

NOW Comes the complainant by his solicitor, and files in open court the affidavit of William Ebzey Esq. by which it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants are non residents of the State of Iddiana. It is therefore ordered by the court that notice of the filing and pending of this bill of complaint be given to the said defendants by publishing three weeks successively in the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a weekly newspaper published in the City of Fort Wayne in the county of Allen, in the State of Indiana,—(there being no newspaper printed in this county and that being the nearest thereto) for at least sixty days prior to the first day of the next term of this court, notifying the said defendants that unless they appear on or before the first day of the next term of the court and plead answer or demur to said complainant's bill of complaint, the same will be taken as confessed by them and decreed accordingly,

SAMUEL L. RUGG, Clerk.

June 18 1841,

HENRY COOPER,

Attorney at Law.

Office on Berry Street nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

June 19 1841, 52c

Eddycation are Riz!

A SCHOOL teacher is wanted in District No 9. of Allen County, Indiana. A lady would be prefered. Enquire of F. D. Lasselle, Jr. or Hiram Philley.

June 19 1841, 52c

SHERIFFS SALE.—By virtue of an alias venditION exponas issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed against the goods chattles lands and tenements of Henry Work and Marshal S. Wines as bail. I have levied on the South East part of Section No. 7 in Township 30 of Range 13 East containing 82 acres. I have taken it as the property of said Wines, and will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, on Monday 5th day of July 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock at the Court House door, in the town of Fort Wayne Indiana, and if it shall fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will sell the fee-simple of said land to satisfy an execution in favor of William Hofferman. Sale at one o'clock.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff

Fort Wayne June 12 1841. 51c.

SHERIFF Sale.—By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattles, Lands and tenements, of John Jamieson, Andrew Dykes and Lewis G. Thompson, as bail; I have levied on the South half South East fractional section 10 Township 3 Range 12 containing seventy acres, sixty four hundredths of an acre all in Allen County, Ia I will offer the rents and profits for seven years to come, at the Court House door, in the City of Fort Wayne on Monday the 5th day of July 1841, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock on said day; and if it should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the debt and cost, then in that case I will offer the above land for sale for cash.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sh'ff

Fort Wayne, June 12 1841. 51c.

La Grange Circuit Court for the October Term, 1841

Benjamin Murphy, vs Patrick Lacore, Frederick Lacore, and Samuel Wright.

Chancery.

BENJAMIN MURPHY by Colerick and Coombs his attornes having filed his bill of complaint in the Clerk's office of the County aforesaid, against Patrick Lacore, Frederick Lacore and Samuel Wright, and it appearing to the court upon the affidavit of a disinterested person that Frederick Lacore and Patrick Lacore two of said defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana, Notice is therefore hereby given that unless the said Frederick Lacore and Patrick Lacore plead, answer or demur to said bill on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said court to be held at the court house in the town of Lima, in the county of Lagrange, State aforesaid, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

By order of the court.

Attest WM. M. HOLMES, Clk.

Lima 18th May 1841.

THE RECORDER'S OFFICE is removed to the brick dwelling of R. E. Fleming, north side of the Canal.

June 19, 1841.

SHERIFF'S SALE. By virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court, and to me directed I offer at public sale and out cry at the door of the court House in the City of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday the 30th day of June, 1841, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, the following property to wit: The W half of the S E qr. and S E qr. N E qr; the E half SW qr and SW qr of the NE qr. and E half of SE qr. all in Sec. 19 T. 32, north of Range 12 E and E half SW qr. and W half SW qr. of NW qr. of Sec 20, T 32 N of R 12 E, containing 520 Acres all in Allen County, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken as the property of Christopher Jordan, to satisfy an execution in favor of John Miller.

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff

June 11 '41 51c

N. B. The rents and profits for seven years of the above property will be offered for sale, but should they fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt interest and cost, then I will offer the fee simple.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerks office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed I will offer at public auction and out cry at the door of the Court House in the town of Fort Wayne on Wednesday the 30th day of June 1841, between the hours of 10 A M and 4 P M of said day the following property to wit: forty acres of the east side of the S E qr. of Sec. 31 township 31 N of R 13 E, it being 40 rods wide east and west and one hundred and sixty rods north and south. Taken as the property of Joseph Raymond, at the suit of John Barber.

JOSEPH BERKEY, Sheriff.

June 11 '41 51c

N. B. The rents and profits for seven years of the above property will be offered for sale but should they fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt interest and cost, then I will offer the fee simple.

SHERIFF'S SALE —BY virtue of a certain fi. fa. issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court to me directed, I will offer at public auction and out cry at the door of the Court House in the City of Fort Wayne, on Wednesday the 30th day of June inst. between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 P M, the following property, to wit: the N E qr. of Section 9 T 30 N of R 11 East, containing one hundred and sixty acres. Taken as the property of James Ormston, at the suit of Jesse Wetmore. Sale to commence at one oclock.

JOSEPH BERKEY Sh'ff

June 11 1841. 51c

N. B. The rents and profits for seven years of the above property will be offered for sale, but should they fail to sell for sufficient to satisfy the debt interest and cost, then I will offer the fee simple.

Allen Circuit Court October Term 1841.

John Gross,
vs
Stacy Taylor, & Mary Taylor. } Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 15th day of June A D 1841, the above named complainant by Colerick and Coombs his atty's filed in the Clerk's office of the said Court his bill of complaint against said defendants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Clerk of said Court upon the affidavit of a disinterested person, that the defendants are non residents of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore given to the said Stacy Taylor and Mary Taylor his wife that unless they plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said Court, to held at the Court House in Fort Wayne on Monday the 4th day of October next, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered accordingly.

P. G. JONES, Clk.

June 19, 1841. 52c

THE undersigned will sell at private sale, all the GRASS now growing on the farm of the late Col. Coles, dec'd. being near 130 Acres. The crop of grass will be sold by the acre or in any quantity suit the purchaser. Persons making the purchase will be required to keep the fences up during the time of cutting and securing the hay.

MARGARET COLES.

June 7th 1841. 51c

Allen Circuit Court, April Term, 1841.

Richard Beck,
vs.
Philander Green, et. al } Chancery.

BE it remembered that on the 11th Juridical day of said Term of said Court, came the above complainant by his solicitor, and on affidavit filed stating that said Philander Green one of said defendants is a non resident of the the State of Indiana, and it was ordered that publication be made, notifying said defendant that unless he plead, answer, or demur to said bill of complaint, on or before the calling of said cause at the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Fort Wayne, in the county aforesaid, on the 4th day of October next, said bill will be taken as confessed and a decree rendered thereon accordingly.

By order of the Court,
P. G. JONES, Clerk.
By W. LYTLE, D C.

Ft. Wayne, June 4, 1841. 50c

Noble County Probate Court, Aug. Term 1841.

Wm. H. Burroughs, Adm'r. of the estate of William Ashley, late of Portage County Ohio.

vs

The Heirs of William Ashley.

NOTICE is hereby given to the unknown heirs of William Ashley, dec'd. that an application will be made at the next August Term of said court for an order for the sale of the real estate of the said deceased to make assets in the hands of the administrator for the payment of the debts of the deceased.

WM. H. BURROUGHS.

June 10 1841. 52p

State of Indiana Whitley Circuit Court.

Elijah Scott,
vs
John Pennington and Otto M. Webb.
In Chancery.

NOTICE is hereby given to the said defendant John Pennington, a non resident of said State, that the complainant Elijah Scott has filed in the Whitley Circuit Court of said State of Indiana, his bill in chancery therein setting forth among other things that the said defendant John Pennington was on the 4th day of Nov. 1839, the owner in fee simple of the South West quarter of the North west quarter of Section 13 in Township 31 N of R 8 East containing 40 acres of land lying in Whitley County in said State—that on said 4th day of Nov. 1839, said defendant sold said land to said complainant & defendant Otto M. Webb for $60 and executed and delivered to them his agreement in writing of that date, binding himself thereby to execute and deliver to said complainant and said Webb a deed in fee simple for said land on or before the 1st day of May 1840; that 30 dollars of the purchase money was paid in hand and the residue was to be paid on or before said first day of May 1840; that after said purchase said Otto M. Webb sold his entire interest in said land to said complainant; that said complainant on the day of 1840 and before the filing of said Bill, fully paid the residue of said purchase money due said Pennington, according to the terms of said sale; and praying that said Pennington may be decreed to make, execute and deliver to the complainant a good and sufficient deed in fee simple for said 40 acre tract of land and that a commissioner be appointed for that purpose; or that such other or further relief may be granted him in the premises as said Court may seem meet and proper

The said defendant John Pennington is therefore notified to appear in said Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the house of Daniel E. Long in the town of Columbia in said Whitley County, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint or the same will be taken as confessed and a decree had thereon accordingly.

ELIJAH SCOTT,
By Ewing & Brackenridge his Sol'rs.

June 10 1841. 51c

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who are indebted to the estate of the late Michael Sheridan, that payment must be made immediately or the accounts and notes will be placed in the hands of an officer for prosecution, and those who have demands against said estate are notified to present them duly authenticated for payment.

JOHN McINTOSH
OCHMIG BIRD.

Fort Wayne, June 12 1841. 51c.

1841 1841

OPPOSITION!

The Good Intent line of Packet & Freight Boats

WILL commence running regularly from Lafayette to the State Line, in a few days. Passengers travelling by this line will meet with every attention that can add to their comfort.

Freight of all descriptions will be conveyed to the different points on the Canal at prices sufficiently low to assure the public that this Line is not got up to carry on the extortion so long practiced by the old Line. It is hoped the public will not forget that this Line is intended to step between their purse and the barefaced extortion that has already commenced with the starting of the old monopoly Line.

For the proprietors WM. D. MAHON, agent.

N. B. We will not promise too much, and not fulfill half of it; but promise less than we mean to perform. Passengers by this Line will meet with the same opportunities of conveyance on the Maumee as by the other Lines as the River Boats vary from two to three days in their passage up, according to the stage of the River.

April 22, 1841. 44c.

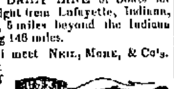
1841. 1841.

Wabash & Erie

TRANSPORTATION CO,

THE SUBSCRIBERS will commence running at the opening of navigation on the Wabash and Erie Canal, a DAILY LINE of Boats for passengers and freight from Lafayette, Indiana, to a point in Ohio, 5 miles beyond the Indiana State line; making 148 miles.

The Boats will meet NEIL, MOORE, & Co's. Line of Stages at the termination of the Canal in Ohio, which they will continue to run in



their usual good style to the Lake. Also an excellent line of Boats on the Maumee River will be regularly running from the same place to the Lake for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers.

Steamboats and Stages are running in all directions from Lafayette, and Stages running North and South from Logansport, which will afford every facility to travellers that can be required and far exceeding any previous arrangements.

Fare will be reduced so as to meet the expectations of a generous public.

SAM'L MAHON,
L. G. THOMPSON,
F. COMPARET,

Fort Wayne, April 3, 1841,

N. B. Stages will be put on between Lafayette and Fort Wayne in connection with the present line to the Lake, as soon as navigation closes in the fall; so that in future there will be no interruption to travellers through this region at any season of the year.

☞The papers at Lafayette, Logansport, and Perrysburgh, will please publish this notice until orbid. april ewtf41

LAND HO!

THE Subscriber has some valuable unimproved land, selected at an early day & with care, as to location; situated in the counties of Allen, Adams, De Kalb and Wabash, which will be sold low for cash. He also has some lands in the Territory of Iowa, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for lands in Indiana.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 30th, 1841. 32.

Medical Notice.

B. SEVENEIK, Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and accouchment, promoted at Berlin, in Prussia, who has already practiced 20 years with great success at Munster, Westphalia, respectfully informs the public that he intends to continue practicing in all the various branches of Medicine, Surgery and Accouchment, in Fort Wayne and its vicinity. He will convince those who favor him with their patronage, by facts of his thorough and well grounded knowledge of the above sciences.

F. Kalkhoff, an experienced Apothecary, who studied at and was approbated by the University of Bonn, in Germany, will, in combination with him, prepare the medicines, and by the preparing of many other chemical subjects convince the public of his abilities. Both dwell at Mr. Furtt

Fort Wayne January 1st 1841. 23 c.

NOTICE.—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, Also several never failing springs, I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

THOMAS VAN ANDA,

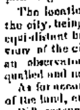
March 27, 1841 40c

DENNISON HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

Entrance on Fifth.



THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years begs leave to return thanks to his numerous friends and and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

The location of the House is one of the best in the city, being on the highest level, and about equi-distant between the river and canal. The view of the city and surrounding country, from an observatory on this house, is one rarely equalled and never surpassed.

As for accommodations, and all the luxuries of the land, enquire of my old customers,

Bills reasonable—suited to the times.

A fine lithograph drawing of the establishment is presented to the public, on a large scale.

JOHN NOBLE.
Formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinnati, Feb. 9—tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Stephen Coles, deceased, will offer for sale on the 24th inst. at his lateresidence, all the personal property of said deceased.

Terms a credit of nine months will be given on sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and to continue from day to day, until all is sold

CYRUS TABER Executor.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thompson, Sturgis, & Lent, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by cash or note; the above firm has been dissolved for some time, it is necessary that the business should be settled. The books are at the office of Thompson and Sturgis, next door to Comparet & Scott's store; all interested will please attend to the above.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

BARK WANTED.—200 Cords Black Oak and 150 White Oak Bark wanted. Any person wishing to contract for any portion of the above, will please call on the subscribers at the Fort Wayne Leather Store, before the first of May.

TAYLOR & HUBBELL.

Fort Wayne, March 9, 1841. 42c

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eninger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster was been introduced into America, other plaster, salve, ointment, or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auxiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Gout, Inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases, of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of, Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Durn Haca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents —whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 63 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexico and Canadas. Office No. 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
——— Baker, do Warsaw,

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York. by W W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretension and character, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity,—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renowned, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest liberality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and that exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributers for the ensuing volume, and it is hoped that the most honorable interpretation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributer; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Holland, (Eng.) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss A. M. F. Buchanan, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud,

Professor J. H. Ingrahams, Professor Barber; Professor H. W. Longfellow; Henry W. Herbert; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Rev. Charles Constentine Pise; Rev. A. A. Lipscomb Balt.; Samuel Woodsworth; Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine; Park Benjamine; Olliver W. Homes of Boston; Henry T. Tuckerman; Rufus Dawes; Robert Hamilton; William P. Tappin; Greenville Mellon; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac C. Pray; C. P. Moris.

H. Hastings Weld; Alfred B. Street; C. F. Danniels; Alexander McMakin Philada. Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankee," "Down Easters," ect. Charles Gilman, Bangor, Me; John W. Casey-

Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti. Md.; Jonas B. Phillips, Charles F. M. Deems, Alexander G. Draper, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty-eight pages of letter press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwarded by the earliest mails, stoutly enveloped. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SNOWDEN,
109 Fulton Street N. Y.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE WORLD.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF 10 OR More.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER will be improved in its typographical appearance at the beginning of the next volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive Printing Establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous Literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be united to make the MESSENGER still more satisfactory to its thirty five thousand of Patrons, distributed as it is, throughout every section of the Union. Every exertion will be made to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the Newspaper Press, and the Publisher pledges himself that this Journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the European World! The actual fact is, that the WEEKLY MESSENGER is just such a Newspaper as persons living out of large Cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the Publisher, after an association of twenty years with the Newspaper Press, pledges himself that his Journal shall not be excelled, either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissimination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *Weekly Messenger* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet, of the largest class. Single copies are forwarded to subscribers every week during the year for two dollars, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period, by forwarding the publisher a ten dollar note, free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate Sketches, of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND!

With the immense circulation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the four years past since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been distributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most careful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of *"Largest and cheapest!"* Now we propose that any person who cannot satisfy himself after one year's trial, that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will confer on every one making such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year,

☞At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs, the paper is invariable discontinued, unless the subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHA'S ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS,

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen dollars, will be entitled to fifteen copies of the *Messenger* for one year, and either of the following works:

The art of dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal sketches, by Neal.
Genius and Wisdom of Shakespeare.
Henrietta temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and beauty, a volume much asked for,
Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
Indecision, a favorite novel,
Miss Leslie's Cookery for married folks,
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whispers to a newly married pair.
The prayer book Ditto. Neatly bound.
Every body's Album, with Engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or Postmaster who shall forward THIRTY DOLLARS to our address, will be supplied with thirty copies of the *Messenger* for one year—and also be entitled, as a Premium for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Gooch on females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour and Locomotive Engines upon Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon,
Pilgrimage of Jerusalem and mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1000 Night's Entertainments, five volumes.

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any Agent procuring a club of Fifty Subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockheart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatize on the management a cases of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful Engravings.

Terms OF THE Messenger

☞*PAYMENT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.*☜

For one year,	$2,00
For six months,	1,00
For four copies for one year,	5,00
Clubs of ten furnished with ten papers for one year for	10,00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume please forward their names immediately.

☞Postmasters and other gentlemen who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞To secure agents and others from imposition, we guarantee to forward our paper who send us payment in advance, directed the Philadelphia Post Office, which order if received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgement of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the following farm to wit: the farm formerly owned by John Cusler, situated about three miles south west of Fort Wayne, containing One Hundred and Twenty Acres, and about sixty acres under improvement. Any person wishing to purchase a Farm for raising stock or grain will do well to call and examine the premises. Upon the premises there is a large frame house, and barn, and a never failing spring. For terms of sale, call on John B. Dubois, in Fort Wayne, or on the subscriber two miles south of Fort Wayne,

SOPHIA HEND I N.

Dec. 17, 1840. 26c

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Joseph Ensworth, and who have neglected to attend to a former notice, will be waited upon by the proper officer, unless they settle immediately.

ROUPT HOOD,

March 4th 1841.

THE subscriber will take horses in keeping by the week, on moderate terms.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

THE subscriber will hire out horses by the day to persons who hire horses for their riding &c., will do hauling in or near town.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturdays, at 162 Nassau St. N. Y.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,
OR TWO COPIES FOR $5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost $2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus' or Bancroft's History of America, which cost $3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For $5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of any party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a patch for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it began, to be a bold, gentle, weighty, light grave merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Pasquinades for wit mongers—Nuts and Raisins for short-winded readers—Serenades for musical lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to

WILSON & COMPANY
Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan

Saturday Evening Post.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the development of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVERAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIEND well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

T H E P A P E R I T S E L F

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy *of purchasing subscribers by subsidy*, WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBER'S MONEY,

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda, Tables, Facts, Hints &c. as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great cities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things; not only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calculated to interest the hand, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Boure as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS NANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

NOTICE THE undersigned will attend in town on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at the office of John B. Dubois, for the purpose of adjusting and settling claims against or in favor of himself, and of the firm of F. D. Lasselle, & Co. All persons interested are requested to give heed to this notice, and those indebted are informed that unless they make settlement immediately, a minister of the law will be sent to them greeting, without respect to persons.

F. D. LASSELLE,

Dec. 15th 1840. 26c

DOCTOR L. BEECHER,

WILL attended to all calls in the practice of Physic and Surgery in town and the surrounding county.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 1, 1839.

Aug. 24, 1839. e10

CASH PAID FOR

2,000 HIDES.

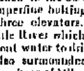
THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for HIDES and CALF SKINS, on delivery at the store of R. W. Taylor, by

PHILO H. TAYLOR,
ALFRED A. HUBBELL.

Jan. 1st. 1841. 98c

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where



they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Chair Making.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership in the above business, under the name and firm of EMINGER & HORN.

Their shop is on Calhoun street, one door south of Freeman & Taylor's store, where they will at all times be in readiness to accommodate their customers and the public generally with any articles in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

A. EMINGER,
S. HORN.

Fort Wayne April 12, 1840.

LETTERS of Administration has been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Jonathan Stevens, late of Lagrange county dec'd All persons who are indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same, will file the same in the office of the clerk of said county, duly authenticated for adjustment. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

SILVANNUS HALSEY. Adm'r.
SOPHIA STEVENS, Adm'rx.

17th, 1841. 36.

NOTICE—is hereby given, that application will be made at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court for the sale of the following Real Estate, belonging to the estate of John Bergen, dec'd: the E. half of S W quarter Section 22, Township 29, Range 9, containing 80 acres. All persons interested will take notice.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Adm'r

March 31, 1841. 37p

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE,
INDIANA.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business, (either civil or criminal) which may be entrusted to their care, in the Eight Judicial Circuit, of the State of Indiana; in the Supreme Court of the State, as well as in the Circuit and District Court of the U. S.; and will also attend to any Collections throughout the State.

Office: South side of Columbia street.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE Jr.

Dec. 1, 1839. 33c

Health to the Sick.

NEWTON'S INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES; viz: JAUNDICE WINE BITTERS, or Elixer of Health, and Catharic Pills.—These valuable Bitters have been in use for many years, and their reputation has been rising or the same length of time, and thousands have experienced their beneficial effects. They are designed as a medicine of powerful efficacy, in the whole class of billious affections, viz: Liver complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, want of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, Diarrhea, indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Languid cases in female complaints, Billious and intermittent fevers and fever and ague the best medicine ever yet offered to the public, after thoroughly cleansing the stomach and bowels, and for almost every convalescent state. They powerfully break and remove all bad humors and at the same time stimulate and add permanent strength to the coats of the stomach and intestines, and the whole system.—As a preservative of health it is equal to any thing ever offered to the public; to strengthen and defend the constitution against wet, severe and inclement weather.

NEWTON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are highly approved and much used by physicians as a very thorough but mild physic. The original proprietor, Dr. NEWTON, after twenty years experience in practicing and compounding medicine, flatters himself in offering these pills to the public that they will prove of more universal benefit than any other pills or composition of physic heretofore offered. These pills are capable of removing various symptoms which arise from a morbid retention of the contents of the stomach. They are particularly calculated to cleanse the stomach and bowels and remove the cause of fevers, cholics, Dysentary, Worms and a variety of febrile affections and to restore a healthy action to the system. They are good in dispepsia, headache, jaundice, hypocondriasis, visceral obstructions, small pox and other eruptive diseases, &c.

With regard to certificates, the proprietor would say that they are in possession of testimonials certifying to the value of their medicines far too numerous to insert in a common newspaper, and constantly increasing, and they rely solely upon their intrinsic merits to sustain their character

For sale at the Drug Stores of O. W. Jefferds, and Robert Dykes, Fort Wayne. Henry Burgess New Haven. Henry Castleman, Jefferson—by the Merchants in Vanwert, Mannmouth, Decatur and Wilshire.

March 1 1840 36c6m

Blank Deeds and Mortgages for SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THEODORE HOAGLAND,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne generally, that he still continues to carry on business on Columbia street, next door to Scott & Hood's store, where he would be happy to wait on all those who want clothes made in a good and fashionable manner. All garments warranted to fit. Give us a call.

Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

June 9 1840 2tf

A Large quantity of liquors, of the very first quality for sale cheap.

by SHERMAN & NELSON

Oct. 10 1840.

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit, and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims placed in their hands. throughout the State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. FERRY, }
L. WILLIAMS. } 50tf

Oct. 1st 1840.

STOVES. Those who wants stoves cheaper than ever please call on SHERMAN & NELSON

October 17th, 1840.

BOOTS & SHOES. A few pair of *Gaiter Boots and Ladies Slippers*, for sale very low by SHERMAN & NELSON,

October 17th 1840.

FOR RENT.

THE NEW Grist and Merchant Mills, lately built by David Johnson dec'd, in Huntington Indiana, will be rented to the highest and best bidder on Saturday the 29th day of May next. The Mills are furnished in the best style with two run of stone, superfine bolting cloth, smutting machine, and three elevators. The Mills are situated on Little River which in the dryest seasons afford sufficient water to drive two run of stone. They are also surrounded by a country whose soil for the culture of Wheat and Corn is not surpassed by any on the Wabash.—The Wabash & Erie Canal passes within a few rods of the door. They will be rented for three years at a very low rate.

The conditions upon which the above named Mills will be rented, are that the renter gives bond to the Administrators with approved security, pay the stipulated rent quarterly, and leave the premises at the end of three years in as good repair as when they came into possession, all of which is to be done at the renters expense.

LYDIA M. LAWLER, Adm'rx.
PATRICK McCARTY, Adm'r

Huntington, May, 31, 1841. 46c.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & H. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

BOATBUILDING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he is engaged in THE BOAT BUILDING BUSINESS, at the east end of Columbia street Fort Wayne—where boats at all times prepared to do work at the shortest notice. He has on hand materials of every description, suitable for building or repairing boats. Thankful for past favors, he hopes that those who are aware of his skill and experience in the above business will give him a share of their custom.

J. W. DENEAL

Fort Wayne, 12th, 1841.

Lumber for Sale.

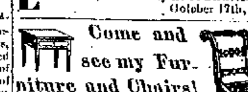
I PROPOSE selling a quantity of Lumber, for which I will receive cash, notes, Treasury notes, and County orders at what they are worth in payment. JOHN GRIMES.

Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

A few articles of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for sale at *less than* cost by SHERMAN & NELSON.

Octobe 17th 1840.

LAMP OIL, for sale by B. F. SAUNDERS October 17th, 1840!



Come and see my Furniture and Chairs!

AND IF THEY PLEASE YOU, GIVE US A SHARE OF YOUR CUSTOM.

F. P. TINKHAM,

HAVING commenced the CABINET CHAIR, and TURNING business in all its various branches, intends to manufacture every article in his line of business with neatness and speed.

He returns his best respects to his old friend and customers for the very liberal support which he did receive while he carried on the above business, and hopes by deserving to receive a continuance of their support.

It is considered useless to speak of the quality of the work, but let the public call and examine for themselves.

His shop is in Tinkham's old stand, Columbia Street.

Dec 10 1836. 5tf

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 10, 1838. 20c.

New Coopering Establishment.

DAVID HALL takes this method of informing the public that he has commenced the coopering business on the corner of Clinton and Berry streets, where he is ready to furnish any article in his line of business, of such quality and at such price that must give satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders.

Any thing good to eat, drink, or wear, or t can be profitably appropriated to family use be taken in exchange for tubs, kegs, barrols &.

Jan. 31 1840. 20c

NOTICE.—In persuance of an order, to me directed by the Trustees of Rock Creek township No. 27, (and township No. 3, for School purposes,) North of Range 11 East, I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in Bluffton, Wells, County, In. on the 5th day of July next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. and adjourn from day to day, the sixteenth Section of said Township, for the use of common schools, according to a law approved Feb. 6th, 1837, and Feb. 9th, 1838.

ELIJAH SUTTON
School Com. CW.

Feb. 17th, 1841.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flaxseed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 33c

FLINT SPRING.

H. J. BETTS, formerly of Saratoga Springs N. Y., and recently from Clark County, O., has purchased the well known stand called the COTAGE INN, formerly owned and occupied by H. G. Johnson, at Huntington, In., would inform the public that he is making repairs and additions to his house, which will render the establishment commodious as a public Inn. Having had some experience in the above business, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public, and to those who are compelled to spend a night from their 'Sweet Home' it will be his object to render the short stay as comfortable and agreeable as possible.

His table will be furnished with that variety, (well served up) which the situation of a new country, and the markets will afford. Of his Bar, he will not particularize as he intends keeping none.

H. J. BETTS

Huntington, March 27th, 1841. 40c.

Butchering.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that he is engaged in the Butchering Business, at the sign of the "Western Market," Columbia street, next door to T. Van Anda's grocery; where may always be found Beef, Veal, Pork, Sausages, and every variety of meat suitable for the season. Farmers will find a ready market for their Butter, Eggs, Calves, &c. &c.

G. W. CRUSEN.

Fort Wayne, March 20, 1841. c89

THE Subscriber would inform his old friends and customers, that he is again ready to serve them, with any thing they may want in his line, at the stand occupied by Mr. Coden, one door east of Barnet & Hanna's new brick building, Columbia street. He would also inform those who are indebted to him; that in consequence of being burnt out by the recent fire, he is obliged to call upon them to come forward and settle with him, immediately.

DANIEL MAGINNIS.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 26, 1840. p.

ROPE WALK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is about to commence the making of ROPE in the city of Fort Wayne. Merchants and others can be supplied with all kinds of CORDAGE, manufactured from Manilla or Kentucky hemp, at short notice.

JOHN MENES.

N. B. The highest price paid in cash or cordage for good water rotted hemp.

July 4, 1840. 5ply

TAKEN UP by Isaac Herraul of Eel River Township, Allen county In. on the 19th of April last, A Chesnut sorrel Horse supposed to be ten years old, 14 hands high, three white feet, a lump on his pastor joint of the left hind foot, with appearance of getting the poll evil. Appraised at twenty seven dollars by Thomas McGuire and Rufus Doll. A true coppy.

PETER HELLER, J. P.

May 30, 1841. 46p.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFIE.

1841 1841

OPPOSITION!

The Good Intent line of Packet &

Freight Boats

WILL commence running regularly from Lafayette to the State Line, in a few days. Passengers travelling by this line will meet with every attention that can add to their comfort.

Freight of all descriptions will be conveyed to the different points on the Canal at prices sufficiently low to assure the public that this Line is not got up to carry on the oxtorton so long practiced by the old Line. It is hoped the public will not forget that this Line is intended to step between their purse and the barefaced extortion that has already commenced with the starting of the old monopoly Line.

For the proprietors WM, D. MAHON, agent.

N. B. We will not promise too much, and not fulfill half of it; but promise less than we mean to perform. Passengers by this Line will meet with the same opportunities of conveyance on the Maumee as by the other Lines as the River Boats vary from two to three days in their passage up, according to the stage of the River.

April 22, 1841. 44c.

1841 1841.

Wabash & Erie

TRANSPORTATION CO,

THE SUSCRIBERS will commence running at the opening of navigation on the Wabash and Erie Canal, a DAILY LINE of Boats for passengers and freight from Lafayette, Indiana, to a point in Ohio, 6 miles beyond the Indiana State line; making 146 miles.

The Boats will meet NEIL, MORE, & Co's. Line of Stages at the termination of the Canal in Ohio, which they will continue to run in their usual good style to the Lake. Also an excellent line of Boats on the Maumee River will be regularly running from the same place to the Lake for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers.

Steamboats and Stages are running in all directions from Lafayette, and Stages running North and South from Logansport, which will afford every facility to travellers that can be required and far exceeding any previous arrangements.

Fare will be reduced so as to meet the expectations of a generous public.

SAM'L MAHON,
L. G. THOMPSON,
F. COMPARET,

Fort Wayne, April 3, 1841,

N. B. Stages will be put on between Lafayette and Fort Wayne in connection with the present line to the Lake, as soon as navigation closes in the fall; so that in future there will be no interruption to travellers through this region at any season of the year.

☞The papers at Lafayette, Logansport, and Perrysburgh, will please publish this notice until orbid. april ewtf41

LAND HO!

THE Subscriber has some valuable unimproved land, selected at an early day & with care, as to location; situated in the counties of Allen, Adams, De Kalb and Wabash, which will be sold low for cash. He also has some lands in the Territory of Iowa, which he will sell cheap, or exchange for lands in Indiana.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE.

Fort Wayne, Jan. 30th, 1841. 32.

Medical Notice.

B SEVENEIK, Doctor of Medicine, Surgery and accouchment, promoted at Berlin, in Prussia,, who has already practiced 20 years with great success at Munster, Westphalia, respectfully informs the public that he intends to continue practicing in all the various branches of Medicine, Surgery and Accouchmant, in Fort Wayne and its vicinity. He will convince those who favor him with their patronage, by facts of his thorough and well grounded knowledge of the above sciences.

F. Kalkhoff, an experienced Apothecary, who studied at and was approbated by the University of Bonn, in Germany, will, in combination with him, prepare the medicines, and by the preparing of many other chemical subjects convince the public of his abilities. Both dwell at Mr. Furst's. Fort Wayne January 1st 1841. 28 c.

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees, Also several never failing springs, I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne,

TAOMAS VAN ANDA,

March 27, 1941 40c

DENNISON HOUSE.

CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STREET,

CINCINNATI.

Entrance on Fifth.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having occupied this central establishment for the past season, and intending to continue for a term of years begs leave to return thanks to his numeron friends and and a generous public for the liberal patronage he has received.

The location of the House is one of the best in the city, being on the highest level, and about equi-distant between the river and canal. The view of the city and surrounding country, from an observatory on this house, is one rarely equalled and never surpassed.

As for accommodations, and all the luxuries of the land, enquire of my old customers,

Bills reasonable—suited to the times.

A fine lithograph drawing of the establishment is presented to the public, on a large scale.

JOHN NOBLE.
Formerly of Columbus, Ohio.

Cincinati, Feb. 9—tf.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned Executor of the last will and testament of Stephen Coles deceased, will offer for sale on the 24th inst. at his lateresidence, all the personal property of said deceased.

Terms a credit of nine months will be given on sums over three dollars, the purchaser giving approved security. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock and to continue from day to day, until all is sold

CYRUS TABER Executor.

Call and Settle.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Thompson, Sturgis, & Lent, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts by cash or note; the above firm has been dissolved for some time, it is necessary that the business should be settled. The books are at the office of Thompson and Sturgis, next door to Comparet & Scott's store; all interested will please attend to the above.

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

BARK WANTED.—200 Cords Black Oak and 100 White Oak Bark wanted. Any person wishing to contract for any portion of the above, will please call on the subscribers at the Fort Wayne Leather Store, before the first of May. TAYLOR & HUBBELL

Fort Wayne, March 9, 1841. 42c

Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they have entered into partnership in the CABINET MAKING BSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Eminger & Horn as a chair Factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE.
C. FINK.

Fort Wayne, May 27th, 1840. 47-1y.

Jew Davids

OR

HEBREW PLASTER.

THIS Receipe, obtained of an old Jew by a traveler in the eastern countries, bids fair to be of immense value in the Western world. Since this Plaster has been introduced into America, other plaster, salve, ointment or liniment has been discontinued by all who have had an opportunity of testing the superior medical virtues of the Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster Truth, though simple, is powerful, and will prevail with an enlightened community, over all the puffings and fictitious affidavits with which the world is flooded. The sterling worth of this plaster is recognized, appreciated, and its use sanctioned by the highest classes of society. One simultaneous burst of approbation arises from the thousands who have used it, that when a remedy possesses highly intrinsic merits like this, it does not fail of receiving the patronage of our intelligent public.

The peculiarities of this Chemical Compound, are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre or nerves, ligoments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of the disease or of pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be this, as an external application, will prove powerful auiliary, in removing the disease and facilitating the cure, in cases of Local Inflamation, Scrofulous affections, King's Evil, Cout, Inflamatary and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain or weakness exists.

The Resurection

OR

PERSIAN PILLS.

These pills raise from the gratest weakness, distress and suffering, to a state of strength health and happiness. The name of these pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only the cemeteries of Persia.

This vegetable production being of a peculiar kind, led to the experiments as to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for the diseases, of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1783, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, when all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1692, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills.

The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, their detergent and cleansing qualities of their specified abtion upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic.

☞Half Boxes contain 37 pills, price 31 cents—whole Boxes contain 73 pills, price 68 cents.

E. Chase & Co. are agents for the United States Texas, Mexicp and Canadas. Office No, 1. Arcade Hall, Rochester.

H. E Marnard & Co. State agents, for Indiana and Illinois.

The above medicines are for sale by.

Robert Dykes, Agent, Fort Wayne.
G. A. Fate, do Huntington,
——— Baker, do Warsaw,

THE

LADIE'S COMPANION,

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

Published in the city of New York, by W W. Snowden, established in 1834.

THE LADIE'S COMPANION whose circulation in every state in the Union in reference to both extent and amount, is probably unexampled in the history of periodicals of its elevated pretensions and nharacter, is published monthly in the City of New York. Thus established in popular favor, after a progress of many years, issued with unfailing promptness and regularity—adorned with a beauty of typographical execution which proudly challenges criticism and with engravings, prepared in every instance expressly for the work, careful selection of subjects, enriched constantly with fashionable and popular music, superintended in every department, with the most scrupulous care for its excellence in every particular, and filled with articles from the pens of the most popular, renownad, and talented writers of which our country or England can boast, it is by no means an unwarrantable presumption thus to claim for the "Ladies' Companion" the proud elevation of being a Standard National Magazine!

Looking with a jealous eye to the honor of American Literature, as well as to emolument, it is the endeavor of the proprietor of the "Companion," to be governed by principles of the broadest libesality; and to offer no pledge to the public which cannot be faithfully and fully redeemed, that every promise made in time past has been scrupulously fulfilled, is confidently asserted, and for a full confirmation of this, every reader is appealed to; and this exactness, it is supposed, will be a sufficient guaranty for the future. Authors of the highest celebrity are engaged as regular contributors for the ensuing volumes, and it is hoped that the most honorable inserpretation will be given to the assertion. The publisher and proprietor would scorn the imputation of presenting an array of names, a single one of which could not be justly claimed as a contributor; but the public is assured that communication has been held with all authors whose names are employed in this exposition of the work, and their aid actually secured; and that the great majority of the pages of every number of the "Companion" is filled with the efforts of their genius, thus rendering the reader ever secure of a rich mental feast.

After this explanation, the proprietor of the Ladies' Companion proudly directs attention to the following

Prominent Contributors:

Emma C. Embury, Lydia H. Sigourney, Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. Seba Smyth, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Hoffland, (Eng.) Anna Maria Wells, Ann S. Stephens, Hannah F. Gould; Caroline Orne, Miss Mary Ann Brown, (Eng) Miss A. M, F. Buchanan, Miss C. F. Orne, Mrs. Emily W. Ellsworth, Mrs. M. St Leon Loud,

Professor J. H. Ingraham, Professor Barber; Professor H. W. Longfellow; Henry *W.* Herbert; Rev. J. H. Clinch; Rev. Charles Constentine Pise; Rev. A. A. Linscomb Balt.; Samuel Woodsworth; Chief Justice Mellen, of Maine; Park Benjamine; Olliver W. Homes of Boston; Henry T. Tuckerman; Rufus Dawes; Robert Hamilton; Willian P. Tappin; Greenville Mellon; A. B. Thatcher; Isaac C. Pray; C. P. Meris.

H. Hastings Weld; Alford B. Street; C. F. Dan niels; Alexander McMakin Philada. Horatio Gates of Buffalo; Neal author of the "Yankees," "Down Easters," ect.; Charles Gilman, Bangor, Me; John W. Casey.

Seba Smith; Albert Pike; T. S. Arthur, Balti. Md.; Jonas B. Phillips, Charles F. M. Deems, Alexander C. Draper, M. D. Philadelphia.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

The ladies' companion is published at Three Dollars a year, payable in advance, or four dollars during the year. Each number contains forty-eight pages of letterr press. The work is punctually issued on the first of every month, and is forwerded by the earliest mails, stoutley enveloped. No volumes commence with the May and November numbers.

Persons residing in those states where no small bills are issued, can enclose by mail a five dollar note and credit will be given for the full amount.

WILLIAM W. SHOWDEN.
109 Fulton Street N. Y.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST

FAMILY NEWSPAPER

IN THE WORLD.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, WHEN SUBSCRIBED FOR IN CLUBS OF 10 OR More.

ALEXANDER'S WEEKLY MESSENGER will be improved in its typographical appearance at the beginning of the next volume, in January, 1841. The publisher has made such arrangements as justify him in announcing to the public, that this paper shall continue to take precedence of all its competitors, as it has heretofore done, and all the facilities which his extensive Printing Establishment can afford, with the aid of his numerous Literary correspondents, at home and abroad, shall be united to make the MESSENGER still more satisfactory to its thirty five thousand of Patrons, distributed as it is, throughout every section of the Union. Every exertion will be made to keep equal pace with the advancement which is constantly making in the character of the Newspaper Press, and the Publisher pledges himself that this Journal shall, in all departments, afford to its readers a full and comprehensive view of the important events which are continually transpiring in our own Country and the Enropean World! The actual fact is, that the WEEKLY MESSENGER is just such a Newspaper as persons living out of large Cities, require, and will be pleased to receive—and the Publisher, after an association of twenty years with the Newspaper Press, pledges himself that his Journal shall not be excelled, either as respects its moral and literary reputation, or the early dissimination of news and other important and useful information. "Go a-head," is his principle, and he has never failed to carry it out to the fullest extent.

The *Weekly Meesenger* is published every Wednesday, on a beautiful white sheet, of the largest class. Single copies are forwarded to subscribers every week during the year for two dollars, in advance—or ten persons clubbing together, can have it for the same period, by forwarding the publisher a ten dollar note, free of postage, which is less than any paper of the same size can be furnished by any other office in the United States.

A variety of BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS will be given in regular succession, which will be accompanied by appropriate Sketches, of such a description as to render them particularly deserving the attention of the public.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND!

With the immense criculation that has been received for the Weekly Messenger, during the four years past since its commencement, we are bold to say, that no paper has ever been destributed to the same number of patrons with fewer causes of complaint—in fact, we have the most careful and trustworthy Clerks now in our employ, and no inducements are withheld to make them attentive and systematic in the discharge of their various duties; therefore, persons subscribing for the Paper at a distance, may rely on receiving it regularly and punctually by the due course of the mail.

All the contemporary Weekly Press in the Atlantic cities head their subscription papers with the imposing caption of "*Largest and cheapest*" Now we propose that any person who cannot satisfy himself after one year's trial, that the Weekly Messenger is emphatically what we have said it is, and therefore is best entitled to patronage, that we will confer on every one making such discovery, a Free Subscription for the space of another year.

☞At the expiration of the term subscribed and paid for, by Clubs, the paper is invariable discontinued, unless the subscriptions are renewed. All letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Post Office. Address

CHA'S ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

PREMIUMS,

FOR FIFTEEN SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or Postmaster who shall forward to our address Fifteen dollars, will be entitled to fifteen copies of the Messnger for one year, and either of the following works:

The art of dining, a popular book.
Andrew, the Savoyard, a novel in two volumes.
Charcoal sketches, by Neal.
Genius and Wisdom of Shakespeare.
Henrietta temple, a novel in two volumes.
Health and beauty, a volume much asked for,
Alexander's Travels, in two volumes.
Indecision, a favorite novel.
Miss Leslie's Cookery for married folks.
The Picture of Philadelphia.
Whispers to a newly married pair.
The prayer book 18mo. Neatly bound.
Every body's Album, with Engravings.

FOR THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS.

Any agent or Postmaster who shall forward THIRTY DOLLARS to our address, will be applied with thirty copies of the Messenger for one year—and also be entitled, as a Premium for the same, to one copy of either of the following valuable works:

Gooch on females and Children.
American Flower Garden Directory.
Gregory's Mathematics.
Pambour and Locomotive Engines upon Railways.
Scott's Life of Napoleon,
Pilgrimage of Jerusalem and mount Sinai, by Baron Geramb, two volumes.
1000 Night's Entertainments, five volumes.

FOR FIFTY SUBSCRIBERS.

A copy of either of the following works will be furnished to any Agent procuring a club of Fifty Subscribers—or, if it should be preferred, two of the first named premiums will be given instead.

Lockheart's Life of Walter Scott.
Treatise on the management a eases of Cattle.
Holy Bible, quarto, with beautiful Engravings.

Terms OF THE Messenger

☞*PAYMENT ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.*☜

For one year,	$2,00
For six months,	1,00
For four copies for one year,	5,00
Clubs of ten furnished with ten papers for one year for	10,00

All who desire to secure the paper from the commencement of the volume please forward their names immediately.

☞Postmasters and other gentlemen who interest themselves to extend our circulation, may rest assured that the most strict and early attention will be given to their orders.

☞To secure agents and others from imposition, we guarantee to forward our paper who send us payment in advance, directed the Philadelphia Post Office, which order if received there, with the remittance, will be our acknowledgement of the same, and consequently the paper will be regularly sent for the time stipulated.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the following farm to wit: the farm formerly owned by John Caster, situated about three miles south west of Fort Wayne, containing One Hundred and Twenty Acres, and about sixty acres under improvement. Any person wishing to purchase a Farm for raising stock or grain will do well to call and examine the premises. Upon the premises there is a large frame house, and barn, and a never failing spring. For terms of sale, call on John B. Dubois, in Fort Wayne, or on the subscriber two miles south of Fort Wayne,

SOPHIA HEND I N.

Dec. 17, 1840. 26c

PERSONS indebted to the estate of Joseph Ensworth, and who have neglected to attend to a former notice, will be waited upon by the proper officer, unless they settle immediately.

ROB'T HOOD.

March 4th 1841.

THE subscriber will take horses in keeping by the week, on moderate terms.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

THE subscriber will hire out horses by the day to persons who hire horses for their riding &c., will do hauling in or near town.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturdays, at 162 Nassau St. N. Y.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR,

OR TWO COPIES FOR $5.

THE proprietors of this mammoth sheet—the "Great Western" among the newspapers—have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary duodecimo, which cost $2—and more than is contained in a volume of Irving's Columbus' or Bancroft's History of America, which cost $3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For $5 two copies will be forwarded one year, or one copy two years.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED and its size, ample before, has been so much increased, that much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whatever is new, rich, or rare, is immediately transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Missellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to avoid all that may touch upon the opinions of ay party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a patch for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it begun, to be a bold, gentle, weighty, light grave merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Pasquinades for wit mongers—Nuts and Raisins for short-winded readers—Serenades for musical lovers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for old bachelors—Statistics for politicians—and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c., &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to

WILSON & COMPANY

Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan

Saturday Evening Psot.

Prospectus of a New Volume.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST having CHANGED PROPRIETORS, the paper was brought out early in December in

An entirely new Dress.

A Series of Improvements are contemplated, which will place the SATURDAY EVENING POST in the front rank of the best news and literary journals in the land.

It is the design of the proprietors to spare no pains or expense to make the paper

All that can be Desired.

The type which have been cast for us, are of an unique, eminently handsome, and very superior quality. A new "head" for the paper has been engraved for us, by a celebrated Artist, combining beauty and simplicity, with utility and taste. We have, besides, made arrangements for a regular & adequate supply of stout, white paper at considerable expense. In addition to these efforts towards perfection in the mechanical department and exterior of our paper, no labor, and no cost will be spared in the developement of its intellectual strength. Our own exertions, when once fairly started, shall be of no ordinary character, and we have secured the assistance of

SEVEBAL VALUABLE LITERARY FRIEND well known among the coteries of science, romance, and philosophy. In short,

THE PAPER ITSELF

shall be the

Greatest inducement to Subscribers.

As we intend wholly to discard the policy *of purchasing subscribers by subsidy,* WE SHALL MAKE THE PAPER FULLY WORTH THE SUBSCRIBES'S MONEY.

In order to gratify, as much as possible, the laudable desire of our country readers, a large portion of our attention will be devoted to the collection and diffusion of such

News, Memoranda. Tables, Facts, Hints &c as may seem important to AGRICULTURISTS and the population resident without the confine of our great eities. We shall carefully chronicle not only the phenomena of men, but of things; no only the fluctuating value of opinions and hypothesis, but (a far more important matter) of beef pork, flour, corn, oats, potatoes, ect. ect. as well as every thing else calcutated to interest the head, the stomach, or the pocket, of every member of society.

In fine, we are determined to make THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, PRE-EMINENTLY

A Family Newspaper.

Globe Inn.

The subscriber having taken the new Brick Building formerly occupied by J. B. Bourie as a store on the corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets opposite Freeman & Co.'s store, and immediately on the Piqua and Goshen road is now ready to accommodate the travelling public in a manner that will be satisfactory to all who may favor him with a call.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

N. B. Will take eight or ten boarders during the winter. THOMAS NANDANDA.

Fort Wayne, Nov. 21, 1840. 22-tf

NOTICE

THE undersigned will attend in town on Wednesday and Saturday of each week at the office of John B. Dubois, for the purpose of adjusting and settling claims against or in favor of himself, and of the firm of F. D. Lasselle, & Co. All persons interested are requested to give heed to this notice, and those indebted are informed that unless they make settlement immediately, a minister of the law will be sent to them greeting, without respect to persons.

F. D. LASSELLE,

Dec. 15th 1840. 26c

DOCTOR L. BEECHER,

WILL attended to all calls in the practice of Physic and Surgery in town and the surrounding county.

Fort Wayne, Aug. 1, 1839.

Aug. 24, 1839. c10

CASH PAID FOR

2,000 HIDES.

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for HIDES and CALF SKINS, on delivery at the store of R. W. Taylor, by

PHILO H. TAYLOR,
ALFRED A. HUBBELL.

Jan. 1st. 1841. 98c

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet due attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

Fort Wayne, June 1, 1840. 1c

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Chair Making.

THE Subscribers have entered into partnership in the above business, under the name and firm of

EMINGER & HORN.

Their shop is on Calhoun street, one door south of Freeman & Taylor's store, where they will at all times be in readiness to accommodate their customers and the public generally with any articles in their line, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

A. EMINGER,
S. HORN.

Fort Wayne April 12, 1840.

LETTERS of Administration has been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of Jonathan Stevens, late of Lagrange county dec'd All persons who are indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same, will file the same in the office of the clerk of said county, duly authenticated for adjustment. The estate is supposed to be solvent.

SILVANNUS HALSEY. Adm'r.
SOPHIA STEVENS, Adm'rx.

17th, 1841. 36.

NOTICE—Is hereby given, that application will be made at the next term of the Huntington Probate Court for the sale of the following Real Estate, belonging to the estate of John Bergen, dec'd: the E. half of S W quarter Section 22, Township 29, Range 9, containing 80 acres. All persons interested will take notice.

THOMAS HAMILTON, Adm'r

March 3d, 1841. 37p

EWING & BRACKENRIDGE

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE,
INDIANA.

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business, (either civil or criminal) which may be entrusted to their care, in the Eight Judicial Circuit, of the State of Indiana; in the Supreme Court of the State, as well as the Circuit and District Courts of the U. S.; and will also attend to any Collections throughout the State.

Office South side of Columbia street.

C. W. EWING,
R. BRACKENRIDGE Jr.

Dec. 1, 1839. 33c

Health to the Sick.

NEWTON'S INVALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES; viz: JAUNDICE WINE BITTERS, or Elixer of Health, and Cathartic Pills.—These valuable Bitters have been in use for many years, and their reputation has been rising or the same length of time, and thousands have experienced their beneficial effects. They are designed as a medicine of powerful efficacy, in the whole class of billious affections, viz: Liver complaint, Jaundice, Dispepsia, want of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, Diarrhea, indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Lanquid cases in female complaints, Billious and intermittent fevers and fever and ague the best medicine ever yet offered to the public, after thoroughly cleansing the stomach and bowels, and for almost every convalescent state. They powerfully break and remove all bad humors and at the same time stimulate and add permanent strength to the coats of the stomach and intestines, and the whole system.—As a preservative of health it is equal to any thing ever offered to the public; to strengthen and defend the constitution against wet, severe and inclement weather.

NEWTON'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are highly approved and much used by physicians as a very thorough but mild physic. The original proprietor, Dr. NEWTON, after twenty years experience in practising and compounding medicine, flatters himself in offering these pills to the public that they will prove of more universal benefit than any other pills or composition of physic heretofore offered. These pills are capable of removing various symptoms which arise from a morbid retention of the contents of the stomach. They are particularly calculated to cleanse the stomach and bowels and remove the cause of fevers, cholics, Dysentery, Worms and a variety of febrile affections and to restore a healthy action to the system. They are good in dispepsia, headache, jaundice, hypocondriasis, vinerial obstructions, small pox and other eruptive diseases, &c.

With regard to certificates, the proprietors would say that they are in possession of testimonials certifying to the value of their medicines far too numerous to insert in a common newspaper, and constantly increasing, and they rely solely upon their intrinsic merits to sustain their character

For sale at the Drug Stores of O. W. Jefferds, and Robert Dykes, Fort Wayne. Henry Burgess New Haven. Henry Castleman, Jefferson—by the Merchants in Vanwert, Monmouth, Decatur and Wilshire.

March 1 1840 35c6m

Blank Deeds and Mortgages for SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THEODORE HOAGLAND,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the citizens of Fort Wayne generally, that he still continues to carry on business on Columbia street, next door to Scott & Iten's store, where he would be happy to wait on all those who want clothes made in a good and fashionable manner. All garments warranted to fit. Give us a call.

Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit, if properly made up.

June 9 1840 2tf

A Large quantitk of liqors, of the very firet quality for sale cheap.

by SHERMAN & NELSON

Oct. 10 1840.

FERRY & WILLIAMS,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,

HAVING entered into a copartnership, will practice, law in the several counties composing the eighth Judicial Circuit, and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims placed in their hands, throughout the State of Indiana.

Office on the north side of Main Street, immediately west of the Court house.

L. P. FERRY,
L. WILLIAMS.

Oct. 1st 1840. 20tf

STOVES. Those who wants stoves *cheaper* than ever please call on SHERMAN & NELSON

October 17th, 1840.

BOOTS & SHOES. A few pair of *Gaiter Boots and Ladies Slippers,* for sale very low by SHERMAN & NELSON.

October 17th 1840.

FOR RENT.

THE NEW Grist and Merchant Mills, lately built by David Johnson dec'd, in Huntington Indiana, will be rented to the highest and best bidder on Saturday the 29th day of May next. The Mills are furnished in the best style with two run of stone, superfine bolting cloth, smutting machine, and three elevators. The Mills are situated on Little River which in the dryest seasons afford sufficient water to drive two run of stone. They are also surmounded by a country whose soil for the culture of Wheat and Corn is not surpassed by any on the Wabash.—The Wabash & Erie Canall passes within a few rods of the door. They will be rented for three years at a very low rate.

The conditions upon which the above named Mills will be rented, are that the renter gives bond to the Administrators with approved security, pay the stipulated rent quarterly, and leave the premises at the end of three years in as good repair as when they came into possestion, all of which is to be done at the renters expense.

LYDIA M. LAWLER, Adm'rx.
PATRICK McCARTY, Adm'r

Huntington, May, 3d, 1841, 46c.

Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. B. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

BOATBUILDING.

THE undersigned would respectfully informs the public generally, that he is engaged in THE BOAT BUILDING BUSINESS, at the east end of Columbia street Fort Wayne—where he is at all times prepared to do work at the shortest notice. He has on hand, materials of every description, suitable for building or reparing boats. Thankful for past favors, he hopes that those who are aware of his skill and experience in the above business will give him a share of their custom.

J. W. DENEAL.

Fort Wayne, 12th, 1841.

Lumber for Sale.

I PROPOSE selling a quantity of Lumber, for which I will receive cash, notes, Treasury notes, and County orders at what they are worth in payment. JOHN GRIMES.

Fort Wayne, April 20, 1840. 42tf

A few articles of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, for sale at *less than cost* by SHERMAN & NELSON.

October 17th 1840.

LAMP OIL, for sale by B. F. SAUNDERS

October 17th, 1840.

Come and see my Furniture and Chairs!

AND IF THEY PLEASE YOU, GIVE US A SHARE OF YOUR CUSTOM.

F. P. TINKHAM,

HAVING commenced the CABINET CHAIR, and TURNING business in all its various branches, intends to manufacture every article in his line of business with neatness and speed.

He returns his best respects to his old friend and customers for the very liberal support which he did receive while he carried on the above business, and hopes by deserving to receive a continuance of their support.

It is considered useless to speak of the quality of the work, but let the public call and examine for themselves.

His shop is in Tinkhams old stand, Columbia Street.

Dec 10 1838. 5tf

F. P. RANDALL,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.

FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's, new brick building Columbia Street.

Oct. 16, 1838. 29c.

New Coopering Establishment.

DAVID BALL takes this method of informing the public that he has commenced the coopering business on the corner of Clinton and Berry streets, where he is ready to furnish any article in his line of business, of such quality and at such price that must give satisfaction to all who favor him with their orders.

Any thing good to eat, drink, or wear, or that can be profitably appropriated to family use will be taken in exchange for tubs, kegs, barrels &c.

Jan. 3d 1840. 26c

NOTICE.—In persuance of an order, to me directed by the Trustees of Rock Creek township No. 27, (and township No. 3, for School purposes,) North of Range 11 East, I shall proceed to sell at the Court House door in Bluffton, Wells, County, In. on the 5th day of July next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. and adjourn from day to day, the sixteenth Section of said Township, for the use of common schools, according to a law appointed Feb. 6th, 1837, and Feb, 8th, 1838.

ELIJAH SUTTON
School Com. CW.

Feb. 17th, 1841.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

SAVE YOUR FLAX-SEED.

CASH, and a fair price will be paid for Flaxseed next fall at the Woodlawn Mills one mile east of Fort Wayne, by the undersigned.

M. S. WINES.

Woodlawn Feb. 4th, 1841. 33c

FLINT SPRING.

H. J. BETTS, formerly of Sara toga Springs N. Y., and recently from Clark County, O., purchased the well known stand called the COTAGE INN, formerly owned and occupied by W. G. Johnson, at Huntinton, In., would inform the public that he is making repairs and additions to his house, which will render the establishment commodious as a public Inn. Having had some experience in the above business, he hopes to merit the patronage of a generous public, and to those who are compelled to spend a night from their 'Sweet Home' it will be his object to render the short stay as comfortable and agreeable as possible.

His table will be furnished with that variety, (well served up) which the situation of a new country, and the markets will afford. Of his Bar, he will not particularize as he intends keeping none.

H. J. BETTS

Huntington, March 27th, 1841. 40c.

Butchering.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne that he is engaged in the Butchering Business, at the sign of the "Western Market," Columbia street, next door to T. Van Anda's grocery; where may always be found Beef, Veal, Pork, Sausages, and every variety of meet suitable for the season. Farmers will find a ready market for their Butter, Eggs, Calves, &c. &c.

G. W. CRUSEN.

Fort Wayne, March 20, 1841. c39

THE Subscriber would inform his old friends and customers, that he is again ready to serve them with any thing they may want in his line, at the stand occupied by Mr. Caden, one door east of Barnet & Hannas new brick building, Columbia street. He would also inform those who are indebted to him; that in consequence of being burnt out by the recent fire, he is obliged to call upon them to come forward and settle with him immediately.

DANIEL MAGINNIS.

Fort Wayne, Dec. 26, 1840. p.

ROPE WALK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is about to commence the making of ROPE in the city of Fort Wayne. Merchants and others can be supplied with all kinds of CORDAGE, manufactured from Manilla or Kentucky hemp, at short notice.

JOHN MENGE.

N. B. The highest price paid in cash or cordage for good water rotted hemp.

July 4, 1840. 5ply

TAKEN UP by Isaac Harman of Eel River Township, Allen county In. on the 18th of April last, A Chesnut sorrel Horse supposed to be ten years old, 14 hands high, three white feet, a lump on his pastor joint of the left hind foot, with appearance of getting the poll evil. Appraised at twenty seven dollars by Thomas McGuire and Rufus Hull. A true coppy.

PETER HELLER, J. P.

May 3d, 1841. 46p.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFIE.